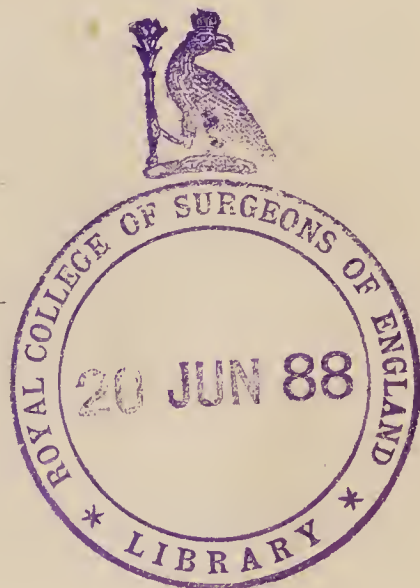



SEVENTY-FIFTH.
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM
FOR
THE INSANE.

1887.



MORNINGSIDE:
PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

72



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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

Patroness—The Queen.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1888.

GOVERNOR—

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.
CHAS. COWAN, ESQ.
THE EARL OF ROSEBURY.

SIR JOHN DON-WAUCHOPE, BART.
SHERIFF CRICHTON.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.	Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles.
Lord President of the Court of Session.	Principal of the University of Edinburgh.
Lord Justice-Clerk of the Court of Justiciary.	President of the Royal College of Physicians.
Lord Advocate of Scotland.	President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Solicitor-General of Scotland.	Senior Minister of Edinburgh.
Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.	Master of the Merchant Company.
Deputy-Keeper of Her Majesty's Signet.	Preses of the Society of Solicitors.
Members of Parliament for the City.	Dean of Guild of the City.
Member of Parliament for the County.	Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (<i>ex-off.</i>)	Adam W. Black, Esq.
John Pringle, Esq., M.D.	Sir Douglas Maclagan.
William Officer, Esq., S.S.C.	Julius H. Beilby, Esq.
Sir Thomas J. Boyd.	Professor Rankine.
Hugh Rose, Esq.	David Simson, Esq.
Sir James Gowans.	Sheriff Crichton.
Peter Miller, Esq.	David Todd Lees, Esq., S.S.C.
Professor A. Crum Brown.	

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President of the Royal College of Surgeons—

Sir Douglas Maclagan—Dr G. W. Balfour—Dr P. Heron Watson.

David Scott Moncrieff, W.S., *Clerk and Treasurer.*

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.



PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

JOHN MACPHERSON, M.B., C.M.

GEORGE M. ROBERTSON, M.B., C.M.

EDWARD H. EZARD, M.B., C.M., B. Sc.

PATHOLOGIST.

W. H. BARRETT, M.B., C.M.

CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. THOMAS DOWNIE.

HOUSE STEWARD.

MR JAMES C. GRAY.

MATRONS.

MISS PETER.

MRS MACDOUGALL.

MISS NORTON.



STANDING COMMITTEES.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Dr Pringle.

Mr Miller.

Mr Beilby.

Mr Simson.

Mr Todd Lees.

Dr Pringle *Convener*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr Miller.

Mr Black.

Sir T. J. Boyd.

Professor Crum Brown.

Professor Rankine.

Mr Miller *Convener*.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Mr Officer.

Mr Rose.

Sir James Gowans.

Sir Douglas Maclagan.

Sheriff Crichton.

Sir James Gowans, whom failing,
Sheriff Crichton *Convener*.

CHARITY COMMITTEE.

Professor Crum Brown.

Mr Beilby.

Mr Simson.

Mr Todd Lees.

Professor Crum Brown *Convener*.

REPORT

BY THE

ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1887.

Presented to the Annual Meeting of the Corporation, held within the City Chambers, Edinburgh, on Monday, the 27th February 1888.

The daily average number of patients in all departments of the institution during the year 1887 was 803, being an increase of 7 on the number during the year 1886.

The following statement shows the daily average of each of the different classes of patients during 1887, in contrast with the daily average number during the year 1886 :—

	1887.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Patients in the East House, Craig House, and Myreside Cottage	124	126	0	2
2. Intermediate class patients in the West House	138	118	20	0
3. Pauper patients in the West House sent from the Parishes of City, St. Cuthberts, and South Leith, North Leith, and Duddingston, and private patients at the lowest rate of board	541	552	0	11
Total, as before	803	796	20	13

The account of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the funds of the Corporation for the past year is herewith submitted ;

The Charge amounting to	£46,411	4	5
The Discharge to	37,978	2	7

And the Balance in favour of the Corporation to £8,433 1 10

The Ordinary Revenue for the year 1887 from all departments was £44,069 8 3

The Ordinary Expenditure (including instalment towards fund for paying debt on West House, as approved by the Court) was 39,111 2 8

And the Surplus Income . . . £4,958 5 7

Of the above surplus revenue £3,665 0s. 2d. has been derived from the East House, and has been added to previous accumulations, now amounting to £13,090 5s. 2d.

Owing principally to the decline in the price of provisions, the cost of maintenance in the Asylum is less now than it was three years ago, when the rate of board for paupers was judicially determined ; and the Managers have had very seriously under consideration the question of the propriety of reducing the rates of board payable for that class of patients. As the result of their deliberations, they have by a majority resolved to recommend that the rate of board for these patients be reduced from £33 10s. to £32 10s. for the year from 1st January 1888, and that the rate of board for private patients in the pauper galleries, for whom clothing is not supplied by the house, be reduced from £31 to £30 for the year, from 1st April 1888, up to which date the boards have been settled, new patients admitted during the ensuing month of March being charged at the lower rate.

During the past year there has been no extraordinary expenditure of any kind either upon the East or the West House, for although an addition of six single rooms was made to the female hospital, the whole work was overtaken by the mechanics in the employment of the institution assisted by patients, the plans having been prepared by one of the patients under the direction of Dr Clouston.

During the year 1886 the Managers, after mature consideration, and acting upon the strong recommendation of Dr Clouston, entered into an arrangement whereby a close or an open carriage and pair of horses should be provided daily for the use of the patients. The Managers have now had upwards of a year's full experience of the working of the system, and they are glad to be able to report that the results have been most satisfactory. Sir Arthur Mitchell, in one of his Reports, records that the drives are greatly appreciated, and are beyond question conducive to good health and contentment.

The Asylum was officially inspected by the Commissioners in Lunacy on the first week of March, and again in the end of June and beginning of July 1887. On the first of these occasions Sir Arthur Mitchell, the Commissioner, reports as follows:—"It is impossible to visit the Asylum without being impressed with the thoroughness and ability which are shown in the medical treatment of the patients. It is, no doubt, as an outcome of this that the institution now possesses a special hospital section, which is accepted as a model of what an Asylum-Hospital ought to be. It is desirable to point out, when speaking of this feature of the management, that the medical treatment of the patients is by no means confined to a treatment of them by drugs. This receives great attention, but in no Asylum is their evidence of greater faith in the curative value of active work, good suitable food, careful nursing, recreation, and healthy surroundings generally.

"The dietary of the Hospital wards is liberal and varied; and it is not only suited to the condition and requirements of the inmates, but also in many cases to their fancies and wishes. The kindliness of this is manifest, and its usefulness as a means of treatment is scarcely less manifest."

The second inspection, above referred to, was made by Dr Sibbald, who calls special attention to the encouraging fact, "that the average death rate in recent years has been less than it was before the late reconstruction and improvement of the Asylum was undertaken," the deaths from consumption particularly being less than half what they used to be.

The Managers have during the last year had their attention

constantly directed to the increasing necessity of providing a new Asylum on the grounds of Craig House for the accommodation of patients belonging to the higher class, and now occupying the East House. They have secured the services of Mr Sydney Mitchell, architect, as their professional adviser in this important work, and they hope that before the lapse of another year they will be able to report some progress in the direction of carrying out their design.

The Managers along with this beg to submit to the Corporation the Report of the Charity Committee for last year. The Committee continue to discharge their beneficent functions in the way of supplementing the boards of patients belonging to the respectable middle class, whose friends find a difficulty in defraying the cost of their maintenance. The Managers have much pleasure in reporting, that the bequest of the late Mrs Bevan, alluded to in their last year's Report, is likely to prove greatly more munificent than they then anticipated. The residue of that lady's estate bequeathed to them promises to amount to about £9000, which will fall to be administered by the Charity Committee in addition to the special legacy of £5000. In view of this addition to their resources, the Committee have been extending the benefits of the fund, and at the close of the year there were on the roll fifty-five patients, involving an expenditure at the rate of £686 15s. per annum. The Managers have again voted £200 to the Charity Fund from the surplus revenue of the East House.

In consequence of the decease during the past year of the lamented Dr Haldane, it will be necessary for the Corporation to elect another member of the Medical Board. There also falls to be elected a Deputy-Governor to fill the place of the late Mr Duncan M'Laren, who died in the previous year.

The Managers have once more to express their high sense of the energy, capacity, and inexhaustible resource displayed by Dr Clouston in the important position which he occupies as Physician-Superintendent of the Asylum, and with which he has succeeded to a large extent in inspiring his subordinates.

FRANCIS BRODIE IMLACH,
Chairman.

R E P O R T

OF THE

CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1887.

The Account of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Charity Fund is herewith submitted :—

The Charge amounting toL.619 6 5

The Discharge to..... 682 1 5

And the Balance due to Treasurer..... L.62 15 0

The Fund, after deducting the above Balance, amounts toL.9,187 5 0

For the year ending 31st December 1886 the

Fund amounted to..... 9,313 0 3

Showing a decrease of..... L.125 15 3

The Ordinary Income on invested moneys during the year was..... L.355 11 2

The Ordinary Expenditure was..... 682 1 5

Showing excess of Expenditure over Income L.326 10 3

The number of patients relieved during the year was 63, and the number on the roll at the close of the year 54.



PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1887.



I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane for the year 1887.

In the beginning of the year the number of patients was 793, General Statistics. and on the 31st of December the number was 806 (including 14 absent on probation.)

There were 365 patients admitted during the year, of whom 185 were men, and 180 women.

The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1158.

There were discharged during the year 282, of whom 134 were men, and 148 women.

The number of those who died was 70, of whom 47 were men, and 23 women.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 803.

ADMISSIONS.

The number of admissions (365) was 31 over the average of Over the average. the previous five years, and was only equalled once (in 1878) in the history of the institution. The number of private patients admitted was 104, being 15 over our average, and the rate-paid class 261, or 16 over it. I never had to refuse admission to so many patients of the higher class as this year, from want of room in the East House and Craig House. Many refusals of admission. There is a demand for accommodation of this kind from us by the public, which we are not at present able to supply. When our new Craig House is completed, we shall be able to do so more fully. Judging by our experience

of the past fifteen years, we shall not have the new accommodation up there standing empty long, if it is the sort the public and the medical profession want. The demand for accommodation at our intermediate rate for ladies we were also unable fully to supply. Our intermediate rate of board is a low one, and supplies a marked public need.

The total number of pauper patients in the house at the end of the year was ten less than last year. This was owing to the activity of the City and St Cuthbert's parishes in boarding out their patients when they became harmless and incurable—an activity which I do my best to assist in every way in my power. Fifty such patients were taken into the lunatic wards of the poorhouses or boarded out this year. During the ten years 1878-87 the total number of pauper lunatics of our District (Edinburgh, Leith, and Portobello) has increased from 640 to 823, or 28·6 per cent., but then the increase of the population during the ten years 1871-81 has been 20 per cent., so that the real increase of pauper lunacy has been less than 1 per cent. a year. And through the activity of the parishes in disposing of the chronic and harmless cases out of the Asylum, the actual number falling to be kept in the Asylum is less in 1887 than it was in 1878. In our Lunacy Blue Book for last year a still more striking fact is brought out in a Report by Dr Sibbald on the pauper lunacy of Midlothian. He shows that in the 29 years, from 1858 to 1886, the proportion of our insane to the general population of the county has actually diminished from 185 to 173 per 100,000, while in every other county in Scotland it has enormously increased, and has nearly doubled in the whole country (rising from 102 to 184 per 100,000.) This would have been very comforting, had there not been another aspect of the figures, which is, that the whole country has only now, after 30 years, reached the Midlothian proportion of lunacy in 1857. Dr Sibbald's conclusion is the obvious one, that this county having provided ample and good accommodation for its pauper lunatics long before 1857, they had all been so taken care of, while the rest of the country has taken 30 years to come up to our standard. The other conclusion in the Blue Book in regard to these figures we may accept confidently, viz., that insanity is not increasing so tremendously as many people affirm, if it is increas-

The chronic cases boarded out.

Increase of pauper lunacy in 10 years in our district.

Lunacy decreased in Midlothian in 29 years.

No general increase of lunacy.

ing at all, in this country. At all events, we in Midlothian are fully as sane a community as we were 30 years ago.

There was no very special feature in the character of our admissions for this year. The number of cases of General Paralysis keeps low. This I attribute to the enforced sobriety and better living of the present unprosperous years, as compared with the years of plenty and inflated wages, 1873-77. Rather fewer than usual had drink assigned as the cause of the malady, while rather more than common had such mental and moral causes assigned as domestic or other troubles, worry and anxiety, religious excitement and love affairs. But only about one-fourth of all our cases are upset by such causes. The physical causes, such as drink, childbirth, the times of life, brain disease, bad modes of living, and the "tyranny of the organization" in the shape of a strong hereditary predisposition, accounted for the bulk of the cases. But some of the latter—the physical causes—deserve as much sympathy as the more dramatic mental causes of the malady. The sad result is the same to the patient and his relations.

G. P. keeps low through low wages.

Mental causes.

Physical causes.

DISCHARGES.

Of the 282 patients discharged 132 were recovered, 124 relieved, and 26 not improved.

It is often an extremely difficult thing to know when a patient who has suffered from an attack of insanity has recovered, and it is a very responsible practical question for me to decide when he should leave the Asylum. Along with the other question, when he should be sent to the Asylum at the beginning of the attack, it forms one of the delicate problems of practical medicine, both questions needing the utmost care, judgment, and experience for their right solution. It is surprising in how many cases the patients themselves or some of their relations think that either they were sent too hurriedly to the Asylum, or kept too long out of it, that they were detained too long there, or sent out too soon. The brain is so infinitely delicate an organ in its organization and working, and so easily upset in some cases, its upsetting being attended with such terrible results to the man himself and to his relations, that it is no wonder the doctor is often blamed for more than he is responsible for. It is marvel-

When should a patient leave the Asylum?

lous the amount of self-control and cunning some really insane patients will exercise *for a time* to regain their liberty, and it is equally striking how home worries, the responsibilities of life, a little drink, or even the mere mental suggestions attending a return to the place where the attack had originally developed, will sometimes upset a brain that had regained its equilibrium, and lead to another attack or to suicide.

The symptoms of mental disease are not necessarily new and different in kind from a man's normal mental qualities. They

Symptoms of insanity exaggerations of natural qualities.

may be mere exaggerations of what is the man's natural disposition, or they may be mental effects without sufficient outward cause, that would not constitute insanity at all if there were some real causes for them. A man gets intensely depressed, and utterly without interest in anything, or capacity to follow his occupation, sleepless, and unable to take food, believing that he is ruined, and that life is not worth having. His sanity or insanity depends on whether there are real causes for this state or not. In fact,

Two men the same, yet the one sane, the other insane.

two men may exhibit exactly the same mental symptoms, and the one may be sane, while the other is insane. A grown man who exhibits the exact mental state natural in a child is reckoned of unsound mind. One of the most common of the early symptoms

Morbid suspicion and insanity.

of insanity is a morbid suspiciousness, which depends greatly for its true significance to the mental physician on the temperament and state or circumstances of the man who exhibits it. A man who in his own family, and towards his old friends, begins to exhibit the suspicions that would be natural enough if he were among unprincipled enemies, is often showing the first symptoms of insanity. And so when in the stage of returning sanity, towards the ending of an attack, finding himself among strangers in strange circumstances, and, on account of his mental attack not being able to remember or realize how ill he has been or the necessity for his being under treatment, it is no wonder that a patient sometimes exhibits a morbid suspiciousness that prevents him fully trusting my good intentions towards him. Undue

Medical meaning of suspicion.

suspicion commonly means a bloodless, or diseased, or weakened brain, and the weak are suspicious among men and throughout the whole animal world. People become morbidly suspicious after illnesses, after paralytic attacks, in old age, and in insanity.

They attach unreal importance to simple acts. I have many patients who think every simple thing I do or say is done "for a purpose" towards them. This is often one of the first symptoms when an insane patient is becoming consumptive. It causes unsociableness, and prevents them playing games, it cuts them off from sympathy, it retards recovery, and it often leads to suicidal attempts. It is very curious thus to see the same mental quality which is the sane man's protection and means of detecting evil, become in the insane man the chief obstacle to the recovery of his health and reason.

The weak and the unfit are always suspicious.

One case illustrated the influence of want of blood in the brain in causing suspicious paralysis of all the social instincts. She was a little woman of 12 from the Cowgate. Her circumstances were very poor, she had had spinal curvature and threatened consumption. She was sent to the Infirmary, but they could make nothing of her. On admission she was a most pitiable object, deformed, emaciated, and bloodless, but fierce and suspicious. When kindly spoken to, she scolded, when petted she spat in your face. The head nurse compelled her to eat, laid her out on a mattress in the sun, and endured patiently all her abuse, not rendering railing for railing, but contrariwise. In a few months she got stronger, and ceased from active opposition to treatment. Then she gained a little flesh and got civil. Then she got fat, and turned out a sweet-tempered little body, the pet of the Hospital, a female Tiny Tim. As the blood came into her brain the sinful moods went out of it: as it got nourished, it became unsuspicious. All the moralities and virtues in her came and went with the blood in her brain. Probably she was only an extreme example of what happens to us all.

A weak suspicious cripple.

When cured was a sweet little Tiny Tim.

We had an unusual number of cases under treatment this year where the mental disease had been caused by advanced heart disease. The blood circulation of the brain had first become deranged in that way, and the mental working disordered thereafter. The patients where the mental disease is due to such direct physical causes are always interesting and instructive, as suggesting that we shall one day be able to trace still more of our cases of insanity directly to physical conditions of the brain, and be

Insanity from Heart Disease.

able to cure them, as was done in some of the heart cases by direct medical treatment.

DEATHS.

Death-rate low. Our death rate was 6 per cent. on the total number under treatment, and 8·7 on the average numbers resident. This is a low rate for a city asylum with a large number of admissions, and is below our average. As showing the acute and fatal character of the diseases sent to us, over one-third of the deaths occurred in persons who had been ill less than three months.

Two suicides.

We had no epidemic or unusual causes of death, except unfortunately two suicides, one by drowning in the Canal, and one on the Suburban Railway. Both had been depressed and morbidly suspicious, but were at the time that they committed the act reckoned convalescent, and in both cases the precautions taken for the watching of patients known to be suicidal were being relaxed. One, indeed, was reckoned to be so well, that he would have been discharged on the following week, when one evening, as I believe, the reading in the evening paper an account of a suicide on the Suburban Railway near us, and the hearing a train passing on that line, re-awakened in a manner well known to medical science the dead suicidal impulse "by suggestion," and he went straight to the line and placed himself under a passing train. Such events are the terror and despair of mental practice. We have no test by which we can infallibly tell the presence or absence of the suicidal impulse.—that most subtle, terrible, and sudden of all morbid mental symptoms. It may exist in a man whose mental working is otherwise strong: it may arise in a moment: it may be suggested by any means of taking away life: it may overmaster the strongest resolutions and the best principles; and it may even co-exist in the mind with a horror and a loathing of itself.

Suicide by suggestion.

No definite means of testing suicidal impulse.

There was no special cause of death very prominent in our mortality return. Few of our patients (6) died of consumption, and none of diarrhœa. In asylums these are two of the chief tests that the patients are well fed, have plenty of fresh air indoors and out, that there is no overcrowding, and that the drains and sanitary arrangements are in good order.

Forty out of the 70 died of the diseases of the brain and ner-

vous system which had caused their insanity, or of old age. The great feature of an asylum mortality table, as compared with one from the general population, is, that in the former diseases of the nervous system stand at the head of the list, utterly overtopping every other cause of death. From that cause seven times the proportion die as compared with the general population.

Asylum mortality chiefly from Diseases of Brain

One of the deaths resulted from fracture of the base of the skull, caused by some accident before admission, but not detected till after death. This injury to his head had caused such mental symptoms, that he had to be sent to the Asylum. He gradually became more and more stupid, and died suddenly in three days after admission. He had worked at the Forth Bridge, came up to Edinburgh for a spree, got hurt in some unknown way, and no doubt the drink in his brain concealed and aggravated the ordinary effects of the head injury, making his case appear simply like one variety of alcoholic insanity. It was fortunate that there was no struggle or excitement here, or we might have been blamed for the injury. Of course the Fiscal makes careful investigation into all such cases.

A case of fracture of the skull causing the mental symptoms.

That our recent structural renovations, our improved dietary, our larger nursing staff, our new hospital arrangements, and our system of management and treatment generally, tend towards long life, is strikingly shown by one fact in our mortality returns. In the five years 1873-77 the mean age at death was 49·4; in the next five years 1878-82 it rose to 51; and in the last five, 1883-87, it has risen to 52·4, it having been 53 for this year. The mean age of those admitted has scarcely risen (though the number over 60 has done so) in these successive quinquennial periods—it having been 40, 38·9, and 40·2. This means that three years have been added to the lives of our patients.

We have added three years to the lives of our patients.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The general health of our patients has been good, and our staff has performed its duties on the whole well. As I have so often reiterated, the duties of an attendant on the insane are irksome and difficult. The best proof of this is the answer you will get if you ask twenty successive visitors to the Asylum, how they would like to be an attendant. Nineteen of them will say, “I should

Health good.

Attendants' work not attractive.

not like it." It is quite different now-a-days with ordinary nursing. Most of the female sex have some drawing towards that work, and, as a matter of fact, it is one of the most sought-for avocations among women of the more educated classes now-a-days.

Mental nursing
v. ordinary
nursing.

The contrast between the 500 applications to be trained as nurses, which were received at the Royal Infirmary here in 1887, and the comparatively few suitable applications here, is very striking. I believe this results not entirely from the more arduous nature of the work here, but also to some extent from an exaggerated idea of the terrors of Asylums, and from old prejudices about them. Our work is not yet universally recognised to be just one branch of nursing. I believe it will gradually come to be so recognised. It needs just the qualities of a good nurse, with some special mental and moral qualities added. If an ordinary nurse has strength, nerve, patience, and power of influencing others, she will make a good mental nurse. I began a more systematic course of instruction on "Mental Nursing" to our staff this year than I had ever attempted before, and I was much pleased with the results. The Assistant Physicians are to have it as part of their duties in future to take up special branches of the subject, and instruct the staff in them every year.

Ours just one
branch of
nursing.

Instruction to
Staff.

An Asylum
should be pleas-
ing within and
without.

Some of the insane are extraordinarily sensitive to the impressions on their senses from without, some being consciously sensitive and some unconsciously so. Everything about an asylum should therefore be bright, cheerful looking, and pleasing. The looks and manners of the staff should be no exception to this rule. As a matter of fact, a pleasant-looking nurse with a cheerful manner will be a better medicine to many patients than a more educated and clever woman without these qualities.

Effect on a bad
case of treat-
ment.

It is very striking to see the effect on admission on some bad patients of a competent experienced nurse, and the control, regularity, and force of example of the asylum life. Most fortunately for us who have to treat mental disease, those tendencies of human nature to yield to the inevitable, to succumb without resistance to superior force and a stronger will, and to imitate the example of others, come into operation after a patient's admission, and they cause subsidence of excitement, giving way of obstinacy, rousing from despondency, and obedience to rules, discipline, and right

ways of life. Control in some shape all men must be under. If it is not self-control, it must be that of law of some sort.

A short Act was passed this year to "make provision for altering and varying Lunacy Districts in Scotland." Its provisions do not affect the former position of this or any of the other Royal Asylums, for by its fourth clause the protection given to our interests by the fifty-ninth section of the original Lunacy Act of 1857 is continued, even though our Districts should be broken up. But while the Bill was before Parliament a strenuous attempt was made to alter that section to our detriment; and to make this attempt successful, statements were made to and by members of the Legislature that exhibited either gross ignorance of lunacy affairs in Scotland, or a determined effort to blink the facts. To have accepted some of these statements would have been to believe that the Royal Asylums were oppressive monopolists, by which the long-suffering Scotch public had been for thirty years plundered, and this without remedy or power of effectual appeal.

The Lunacy Districts Act.

Attack on Royal Asylums.

One glance at the real facts is sufficient to show how utterly different from this is the position of these great institutions. In the first place, they were one and all spontaneously erected by the donations and legacies of philanthropic Scotchmen for the care and cure of the insane of all classes, rich and poor alike, when there was no other provision. They largely accomplished this object without any legislative help up till 1857, thereby illustrating the genius of our countrymen for practical philanthropy and self-help in a higher degree than any Acts of Parliament making asylum building compulsory could ever do. In the Act of 1857 the obvious expedient was adopted of utilizing the then existing accommodation for pauper lunatics in the Royal Asylums, and thereby avoiding the expense of providing two beds for one patient in any district. In case of difference of opinion as to rates of board, &c., between the old Asylum authorities and the new District boards provision was made (in the 59th section) that "such difference shall be subject to the decision" of the General Board. An instructed and impartial arbiter was set up with no appeal by either side from its decision. And this is the arrangement which was represented as one-sided and oppressive!

Real state of case.

How Royal Asylums arose.

Scotch self-help.

An arbiter appointed.

Parliament would not, of course, listen to any such misrepre-

What the Royal Asylums have done for Scotland. And no wonder, when we look at what the Royal Asylums have done for Scotland. Let us confine ourselves to the 30 years 1858-87, since the Scotch Lunacy Act was passed. During that time they have treated an average number of nearly 2000 rate-paid patients year by year. And what is the exorbitant sum per patient they have charged the rate-payers during these thirty years? Just the average of £25 2s. 9d. a year, which included house-rent, up-keep of house and furniture, food, clothing, and attendance of all kinds. All this time these poor patients were getting many benefits from their association in the same establishments with the better class, such as extra amusements and a more varied life. No doubt there was a money loss on their maintenance, paid for out of the surplus revenue from the rich. Our Asylum alone has spent thus in house-building, upkeep, and renovation for pauper patients between 1857 and 1888 £36,000.

Treated 2,000 patients. For £25 all told.

R. E. A. spent £36,000 on paupers in 30 years.

The real saving to the rate-payers of Scotland effected by the Royal Asylums is only brought out by a financial contrast with the District and Parochial Asylums erected under the provisions of the Act of 1857 out of the rates. One of the Parochial Asylums has been the most expensive of all, but the expenditure on them does not appear in the Lunacy Blue-books, and, in fact, is difficult to get at. But the cost of the District Asylums built under the Act of 1857 is clearly ascertainable. It has amounted to £176 a patient of original cost. The 2000 patients provided for by the Royal Asylums would have cost Scotland therefore £350,000 for new asylums. But the interest on this does not represent the whole yearly burden. For the institutions have to be kept up, added to, improved, ornamented, and renovated from time to time. The average yearly charge by the District Asylums to their parishes during the 25 years since the first was opened has been £24 13s. But this has covered maintenance alone, being paid for out of the poor-rate, and is constantly but wrongly quoted as being the total cost of the lunatics. But from the Blue-books for 1884,* 1885, and 1886 we find that the extra average cost over and above this for each patient for "Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up, and Furnishing," charged to the county rates was those three years (the only

Cost of District Asylums.

£350,000 saved for new buildings.

District Asylum charges for maintenance alone £24 13s.

* I have not included the £27,379 paid down for the Hartwood estate by the Glasgow District Board in that year.

years for which the cost for each of those items can be obtained) £15, making a total cost per patient of £39 13s. 9d. against the £25 2s. 9d. of the Royal Asylums. The Royal Asylums have in the past saved therefore over £28,000 a year to Scotland, or £840,000 in the 30 years; and even now, when through the expensive renovation of their pauper departments their charges for paupers have necessarily gone up, they save her rate-payers L.20,000 a year. Our own recent rate of L.33 10s. was specially cavilled at as being extortionate, though in reality it is L.6 cheaper per patient than the average District cost over the whole country; and it illustrates better than anything the benefit the Royal Asylums are conferring on the the rate-payers, for, being the highest rate, and being contested, it was upheld by the Court of Session, after a careful trial, as a "fair and reasonable" one. That rate has only been charged for three years, and is now reduced, so that our lower rates formerly charged must have been much below what was "fair and reasonable." And the total renovation of the West House, the cost of which has put up our rate, has resulted in such enormous benefit to the pauper patients, especially to the recent cases and the sick, that I am sure the parochial authorities and the rate-payers will be the last to grudge the extra cost, and will be grateful for what we have done, now that the facts are pointed out.

House-room costs L.15 more.

L.840,000 saved in all in 30 years

R. E. A. L.6 cheaper than Districts.

Our rate pronounced "fair and reasonable."

Gratitude due to us.

It is quite clear that the truest economy in treating any disease is to do all that can be done for its cure. No man suffering from any disease himself, or in one of his relatives, but will agree to this principle. As I have so often pointed out, we are mainly a curative hospital for recent cases. We try and hand over to the parochial authorities the patients who have become chronic and harmless. And even in the treatment of such of these as are kept in the poorhouses, it is clear that our Edinburgh parishes are very liberal, for by the last returns I see that the money expended on each patient both in St Cuthbert's and the City (L.26 4s. 4d. and L.24 16s. 2d.) is as much more than in any other of the poorhouses in Scotland as our rate was over the other asylums. The City parish, indeed, must regard money just now as of very small account, for it refused a sum of L.2,500 from us for a few acres of hill top at Easter Craiglockhart for which it has no use, and which brings it in almost no return. It would not even ex-

Cure is our aim.

Liberality of Edinburgh Parishes.

L.2,500 refused by City Parish for a piece of useless land.

change this poor ground lying half a mile off for good ground of ours lying next its own door. This L.2,500 of found money would have reduced the rates in the City parish a penny per L.1. Not even our keenest critics ever accused us of such an extravagant contempt for economy as that. If the money temptation has failed, I am persuaded that the far stronger argument, that the possession of that hill top by us will benefit and help to restore human beings stricken with the direst of afflictions, will prevail. A persistent refusal to let another utilize what is of no use to you holding at a dead loss what you don't want, and to drive a tremendously good bargain with your neighbour, would be a contradiction to the innate reasonableness, common sense, and business instincts of human nature.

A contempt for economy.

A stronger argument

Reason will prevail.

New Craig House now got on to the rails.

After prolonged and exhaustive discussion, our new scheme for re-building the East House, or rather its substitute at Craig House, has been fairly got on the rails by the appointment of an architect. Mr Sydney Mitchell comes to this responsible and novel work with the right experience to enable him to do it well. It is almost as much a new problem as building the observatory on Ben Nevis, for we have no example to follow. It must stand out as the best asylum for private patients of the century, embodying all the latest philanthropic and medical ideas relating to the treatment of the insane. It is, I confess, an infinite relief to me to find myself face to face with the actual work with all the preliminaries cleared away.

The Medico-Psychological Association are to meet in Edinburgh in 1888.

The Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain, a body of about 400 medical men interested in the study and treatment of practical Mental Science, and especially the treatment of Mental Disease, are to meet in Edinburgh in August. It last met here in 1872 under the late Sir James Coxe's presidency. I am sure this institution will welcome that distinguished body of specialists, for it is the embodiment here of the knowledge they devote themselves to, and I know that my occupation of the presidential chair is due more to its reputation than to my own merits. As the British Medical Association, the greatest medical society in the world, comprising 12,000 members, is to meet in Glasgow in August, we shall probably have many medical visitors this summer, and I am sure we shall be glad to see them.

Tuesday, 21st June, was held as a holiday in the Asylum in honour of the Queen's Jubilee. In its celebration three events were promoted, viz., athletic games, a jubilee dinner, and a jubilee ball. The games proved a most successful entertainment, and were witnessed by nearly 1000 people, including visitors from Edinburgh. The band of the Midlothian Coast Artillery Volunteers played while the games were in progress, and also during the dinner in the hall of the West House. In the evening the ball was attended by over 500 inmates. On Sunday, 26th June, special jubilee services were held in the Asylum church by the Rev. Mr Downie.

Celebration of
the Queen's
Jubilee.

Among out-door amusements cricket, bowls, and lawn-tennis in the summer, curling and skating in the winter, have, as usual, afforded amusement to many. The game of golf has been taken up in the grounds, and has been played enthusiastically throughout the past year. Most of the East House patients enjoy frequent drives into the country. The three great annual picnics were most successful; and on one of these occasions 360 persons went by special train direct from the siding in the grounds as far as Tynehead on the North British line of railway.

Entertainments
and Amuse-
ments.

In-doors there has been no falling off in the quantity or quality of the amusements provided. Eight lectures were given by friends from Edinburgh, and there were eight meetings of the Literary Club. Seven concerts were given, besides dramatic performances, dramatic readings, conjuring and variety entertainments, and a performance by the Royal Hand-bell Ringers,—making in all eighteen winter evening entertainments of that class. I cannot too warmly express our gratitude to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly came out on those occasions and helped to make our lives diversified. I always tell them that they thus do a true charity. They add to the sum of human happiness, and help the cure of a distressing ailment.

During the summer months we have a dance weekly and two drawing-room parties in different departments; in the winter we have two dances a week and two drawing-room parties in different departments, and parties once a month in the Intermediate Department of the West House, and once a month at Craig House,

at which the East House ladies and gentlemen attend. In all we had 214 evening entertainments.

Large parties of patients have, as in former years, enjoyed the privilege of going into Edinburgh to attend concerts, &c. In wet weather, and in the evenings, cards, draughts, chess, bagatelle, billiards, and bowling-alley are never-failing sources of amusement.

Dr Mitchell's
promotion.

Dr Mitchell has just been appointed Medical Superintendent of the other public Asylum in this County at Rosewell. This is the ninth appointment to the Superintendence of Asylums from our Staff during my term of office. His official service here has been characterised by ability, by earnestness in duty, by great kindness to all, and by a never-failing loyalty. He takes the good wishes of all here with him. Dr Ezard comes as junior Assistant Physician with high recommendations.

Thanks.

In conclusion, I have cordially to express my obligations to the Managers for their continued confidence and backing.

(Signed) T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D.,
Physician-Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TABLE I.

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December 1887.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1887 ...	395	394	789			
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1887	2	2	4			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	397	396	793
Cases Admitted—						
First Admissions	140	141	281			
Not First Admissions	45	39	84			
Total Cases Admitted during the year	...	...	...	185	180	365
Total cases under Care during the year ... ..	...	...	...	582	576	1158
Cases Discharged	134	148	282			
,, Recovered	74	58	132			
,, Relieved	45	79	124			
,, Not Improved	15	11	26			
Died	47	23	70			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year ... ..	...	...	...	181	171	352
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1887	8	6	14			
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1887	393	399	792			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	401	405	806
Average number Resident during the year ... ..	...	...	...	404·87	397·83	802·73
Persons* under care during the year†	...	...	...	570	573	1143
Persons Admitted ... ..	...	...	...	174	177	351
Persons Recovered ... ..	...	...	...	74	57	131
Transferred to this Asylum ... ..	...	...	...	14	8	22
,, from ,, ,, ... ..	...	...	...	30	36	66
Number of Patients chargeable to District (the five City Parishes and Orkney) at close of 1887 ... ..	...	...	...	228	256	484
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1887 ... ..	...	...	...	4	0	4
Private Patients at close of 1887—						
East House	65	65	130			
West House—Intermediate	68	56	124			
,, Lowest Board	36	28	64			
				169	149	318
Total ... ..	...	...	...	401	405	806

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to “cases” which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total Cases, minus re-admissions of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE I_A.

Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons Admitted during the Year 1887, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery in this and in other Asylums, or elsewhere.

Number of Previous Attacks.	Persons.			Attacks.					
				Recovered from in this Asylum.			Recovered from in other Asylums or elsewhere.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Have had 1 previous Attack	26	29	55	10	16	26	16	13	29
„ 2 „ Attacks	7	14	21	9	21	30	5	7	12
„ 3 „ „	4	1	5	5	3	8	7	0	7
„ 4 „ „	2	1	3	8	3	11	0	1	1
„ 5 „ „	1	0	1	4	0	4	1	0	1
„ 6 „ „	3	0	3	12	0	12	6	0	6
„ 8 „ „	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	4	4
„ 12 „ „	1	0	1	12	0	12	0	0	0
Total ...	44	46	90	60	47	107	35	25	60

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, for the Fifteen Years, from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1887.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of fifteen years	1921	2048	3969			
*Re-admissions	501	533	1034			
Total Cases admitted				2422	2581	5003
Discharged Cases—						
Recovered	974	1082	2056			
Relieved	499	674	1173			
Not Improved	193	141	334			
Died	434	356	790			
*Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872				2100	2253	4353
*Remaining 31st December 1887 ...	...	...	...	322	328	650
*Transferred to this Asylum ... ..	...	...	...	158	130	288
,, from ,, ... ..	...	...	...	346	380	726

* These figures refer only to cases admitted since 31st December 1872.

TABLE III.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year since the Opening of the Asylum.

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining December 31.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per Centage of Deathson Total Nos. under Treatment.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.														
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
From Oct. 17, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1831,	..	..	265	..	..	102	..	..	118	..	..	9	..	..	36	..	..	38.4	..	..	1
From January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1836,	49	31	80	16	13	29	16	7	23	11	7	18	25	21	46	32.6	41.9	36.2	34.1	24.6	29.6
1837,	7	6	13	2	2	4	3	4	7	4	1	5	23	20	43	28.5	33.3	30.7	12.5	3.7	8.4
1838,	12	11	23	6	7	13	2	4	6	2	2	4	25	18	43	50	63.6	56.5	5.7	6.4	6
1839,	4	5	9	2	2	4	4	2	6	2	1	3	21	18	39	50	40	44.4	6.8	4.3	5.7
1840,	4	8	12	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	19	20	39	50	12.5	25	12	11.5	11.7
1841,	28	13	41	5	11	16	1	3	4	1	0	1	40	19	59	17.8	84.6	39	2.1	0	1.2
1842,	73	81	154	19	13	32	3	7	10	6	3	9	85	77	162	26	16	20.7	5.3	3	4.2
1843,	104	108	212	26	24	50	8	12	20	10	10	20	146	138	284	25	22.2	23.5	5.2	5.4	5.3
1844,	83	79	162	38	52	90	21	12	33	11	9	20	159	144	303	45.7	65.8	55.5	4.7	4.1	4.4
1845,	123	130	253	36	45	81	18	14	32	20	18	38	208	197	405	29.2	34.6	32	7	6.5	6.8
1846,	107	90	197	62	39	101	17	22	39	25	19	44	211	207	418	57.9	43.3	51.2	7.9	6.6	7.3
1847,	134	117	251	51	47	98	23	14	37	36	32	68	235	231	466	38	40.1	39	10.4	9.8	10.1
1848,	126	120	246	68	61	129	20	22	42	44	24	68	228	245	473	53.9	50.8	52.4	12.1	6.8	9.5
1849,	109	156	265	42	77	119	29	35	64	42	37	79	224	252	476	38.5	49.3	44.8	12.4	9.2	10.7
1850,	126	127	253	47	65	112	31	24	55	26	38	64	246	252	498	37.3	51.1	44.2	7.4	10	8.7
1851,	132	116	248	52	67	119	35	26	61	31	19	50	260	256	516	39.3	55	47.9	8.2	5.1	6.7
1852,	129	118	247	58	43	101	26	29	55	30	34	64	275	268	543	44.9	36.4	40.8	7.7	9	8.3
1853,	103	133	236	58	50	108	21	28	49	36	41	77	263	282	545	56.3	37.5	45.7	9.5	10.2	9.8
1854,	98	114	212	28	66	94	47	26	73	24	27	51	262	277	539	28.5	57.8	44.3	6.6	6.8	6.7
1855,	109	114	223	46	49	95	44	42	86	24	38	62	257	262	519	42.2	42.9	42.6	6.4	9.7	8.1
1856,	117	141	258	42	66	108	29	47	76	20	23	43	283	267	550	35.8	46.8	41.8	5.3	5.7	5.5
1857,	178	130	308	49	61	110	32	21	53	33	23	56	347	292	639	27.5	46.9	35.7	7.1	5.7	6.5
1858,	118	117	235	47	44	91	29	38	67	48	26	74	342	300	642	39.8	37.6	38.7	10.3	6.3	8.4
1859,	118	98	216	28	40	68	34	23	57	43	17	60	355	318	673	23.7	40.8	31.4	9.3	4.2	6.9
1860,	108	150	258	36	62	98	45	50	95	45	25	70	337	331	668	33.3	41.3	37.9	9.7	5.3	7.5
1861,	120	121	241	39	40	79	37	49	86	37	28	65	344	335	679	32.5	38	32.7	8	6.1	7.1
1862,	125	121	246	27	43	70	43	51	94	42	32	74	357	330	687	21.6	35.5	28.4	8.9	7	8
1863,	104	116	220	26	51	77	44	46	90	44	24	68	347	325	672	25	43.9	35	9.5	5.3	7.4
Totals and Averages from 1832 to 1864,	2648	2671	5319	958	1141	2099	663	660	1323	700	561	1261	..	..	..	36.1	42.7	39.4	7.8	6.1	7

TABLE III. (Continued)—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Twenty-Four Years 1864-1887.

YEARS	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.					
				Recovered.			Relieved.																					Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
	1864	109	115	224	47	58	105	18	21	39	26	20	46	43	19	62	322	322	644	325.9	321.7	647.6	43.2	50.4	46.8	13.2	5.9	9.5	9.4	4.3	6.9
1865	122	144	266	37	54	91	26	20	46	17	14	31	28	25	53	333	343	676	317.3	330.9	648.7	30.3	37.5	34.2	8.8	7.5	8.1	6.3	5.3	5.8
1866	155	175	330	48	63	111	21	37	58	44	41	85	37	26	63	342	351	693	341.3	343.9	685	30.9	36	33.6	10.8	7.5	9.1	7.5	5	6.2
1867	129	146	275	39	65	104	20	8	28	16	30	46	44	27	71	348	368	716	348.8	376.1	718.9	30.2	44.5	37.8	12.8	7.1	9.1	9.3	5.4	7.3
1868	133	146	279	43	78	121	14	15	29	19	22	41	45	30	75	355	365	720	345.1	366.5	711.7	32.3	53.4	43.3	13	8.2	10.5	9.3	5.8	7.5
1869	140	147	287	55	65	120	9	19	28	13	14	27	53	40	93	364	375	739	361.8	370.8	732.6	39.2	44.2	41.8	14.6	10.7	12.6	10.7	7.8	9.2
1870	121	144	265	58	60	118	13	20	33	32	46	78	37	30	67	353	367	720	346	370	716	47.9	41.6	44.5	10.6	8.1	9.3	7.6	5.7	6.6
1871	124	145	269	37	43	80	13	14	27	25	34	59	37	39	76	365	377	742	360.7	373.4	734.1	29.8	29.6	29.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	7.7	7.6	7.6
1872	130	122	252	45	46	91	14	16	30	21	9	30	47	30	77	363	391	754	370	383	753	34.6	37.7	36.1	12.7	7.5	10.2	9.4	6	7.7
1873	107	153	260	61	84	145	22	30	52	18	13	31	40	25	65	335	404	739	347	400	747	57	54.9	55.7	11.5	6.2	8.7	8.5	4.5	6.4
1874	151	157	308	64	85	149	29	55	84	25	18	43	27	30	57	340	374	714	348.6	389.6	738.2	42.3	54.1	48.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
1875	148	162	310	68	85	153	37	37	74	10	8	18	36	29	65	335	374	709	338.6	384.3	722.9	45.9	52.4	49.3	10.6	7.5	9	7.3	5.4	6.3
1876	180	180	369	82	78	160	46	29	75	18	7	25	39	43	82	333	393	726	352.3	388	740.3	45.5	43.3	44.4	11	11	11.1	7.5	7.7	7.6
1877	174	168	342	85	85	170	34	54	88	11	9	20	28	35	63	349	384	733	341.26	395.56	736.82	48.8	50.5	49.7	8.2	8.8	8.5	5.5	6.1	5.8
1878	205	160	365	82	71	153	33	32	65	16	8	24	32	31	63	389	401	790	383.2	393	776.2	40	44.3	41.9	8.3	7.8	8.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
1879	173	172	345	73	100	173	27	20	47	13	19	32	34	27	61	414	407	821	405.3	407.3	812.7	42.1	58.1	50.1	8.3	6.6	7.5	6	4.6	5.3
1880	160	187	347	71	94	165	47	35	82	14	12	26	26	46	72	416	405	821	423.2	416.6	839.8	44.3	50.2	47.5	6.1	11.0	8.5	4.4	7.7	6.1
1881	162	177	339	77	86	163	32	62	94	9	7	16	40	27	67	421	401	822	420.8	411.8	832.7	47.5	48.5	48	9.5	6.5	8	6.8	4.6	5.7
1882	143	186	329	52	72	124	51	76	127	12	19	31	47	36	83	404	381	785	414.6	391.2	805.8	36.3	38.7	37.6	11.3	9.2	10.3	8.2	6.1	7.1
1883	164	189	353	62	71	133	27	58	85	11	2	13	36	40	76	425	402	827	423.4	402.9	826.3	37.8	37.5	37.6	8.5	9.9	9.2	6.3	6.9	6.6
1884	161	181	342	79	53	132	36	77	113	27	9	36	33	32	65	416	409	825	430.9	411.0	841.9	49.0	29.2	38.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.4	5.5
1885	139	165	304	41	58	99	65	87	152	12	7	19	42	35	77	394	393	787	414.6	393.1	807.8	29.4	35.1	32.5	10.1	8.9	9.5	7.5	6.0	6.7
1886	170	164	334	62	67	129	56	54	110	17	14	31	36	26	62	395	394	789	400.2	395.5	795.8	36.4	42.1	38.6	8.9	6.5	7.7	6.3	4.6	5.5
1887	185	180	365	74	58	132	45	79	124	15	11	26	47	23	70	393	399	792	404.8	397.8	802.7	40	32.2	36.1	11.6	5.7	8.7	8.0	4.0	6.0
Totals and Averages,	3585	3865	7450	1442	1679	3121	735	955	1690	441	393	834	914	751	1665	370.8	382.3	753.3	373.0	383.4	756.5	40.0	43.6	41.8	10.2	8.0	9.0	7.3	5.7	6.5

TABLE V.—*Showing the Causes of Death during the*

CAUSE OF DEATH.								Under 15 Years.			15 and under 20.			20 and under 25.			25 and under 30.		
								M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
CEREBRAL AND SPINAL DISEASE.																			
1	General Paralysis											1	0	1	2	0	2		
2	„ „ with Pneumonia																		
3	„ „ „ Phthisis Pulmonalis																		
4	„ „ „ Cardiac Disease																		
5	Brain Softening																		
6	„ Atrophy and Softening																		
7	„ Softening with Cardiac Disease																		
8	Cerebral Disease																		
9	„ „ with Spinal Disease																		
10	„ „ „ Acute Chorea										0	1	1						
11	„ „ „ Gangrene of Lung																		
12	„ „ „ Cirrhosis of Liver																		
13	„ Hæmorrhage																		
14	„ Atrophy										1	0	1						
15	„ Thrombosis with Cerebral Softening																		
16	„ Apoplexy „ Brain Softening																		
17	„ „ „ Atrophy																		
18	„ Softening „ Epilepsy														1	0	1		
19	Epilepsy										0	1	1						
20	Pachymeningitis with Apoplexy																		
21	Spinal Disease																		
THORACIC DISEASE.																			
22	Phthisis Pulmonalis										0	1	1						
23	„ „ with Waxy Disease of Liver and Kidneys										1	0	1						
24	Pneumonia										0	1	1						
25	„ „ with Cerebral Hæmorrhage																		
26	„ „ „ Aortic Aneurism																		
27	„ „ „ Brain Disease																		
28	Pleuropneumonia																		
29	Cardiac Disease																		
30	„ „ with Congestion of Lungs																		
31	„ „ „ Cerebral Softening																		
32	„ „ „ Dropsy																		
33	Empyema																		
34	Thoracic Aneurism with Brain Softening																		
ABDOMINAL DISEASE.																			
35	Cancer of Omentum with Peritonitis																		
36	Cystitis with Septicæmia																		
GENERAL AND VARIOUS DISEASES.																			
37	Senile Decay																		
38	„ „ with Brain Disease																		
39	„ „ „ Congestion of Lungs																		
40	„ „ „ Cardiac Disease																		
41	„ „ „ Exhaustion from Mania																		
42	Exhaustion from Melancholia																		
43	Erysipelas																		
44	Suicide by Drowning																		
45	„ „ on Railway																		
TOTAL								0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7	3	0	3	
Ascertained by <i>post mortem</i> examination in the cases of 42 Males and 18 Females.																			

Ascertained by *post mortem* examination in the cases of 42 Males and 18 Females.

Year 1887, together with the Ages at Death.

	30 and under 35.			35 and under 40.			40 and under 45.			45 and under 50.			50 and under 55.			55 and under 60.			60 and under 65.			65 and under 70.			70 and under 75.			75 and under 80.			80 and under 85.			TOTALS		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2							1	0	1											7	2	9		
2	1	0	1	1	0	1																									2	0	2			
3										1	0	1																			1	0	1			
4										1	0	1																			1	0	1			
5													0	1	1				1	1	2									1	2	3				
6																1	0	1	1	0	1									2	0	2				
7																															1	1	2			
8																1	0	1	0	1	1									1	1	2				
9																					0	1	1							0	1	1				
10																															0	1	1			
11													1	0	1															1	0	1				
12																								1	0	1				1	0	1				
13				1	0	1																								1	0	1				
14																														1	0	1				
15																			1	0	1								1	0	1					
16																					1	0	1						1	0	1					
17																							1	0	1				1	0	1					
18																														1	0	1				
19																														0	1	1				
20																											1	0	1	1	0	1				
21							0	1	1																				1	0	1					
22				0	1	1				1	0	1							1	0	1										2	2	4			
23																														1	0	1				
24	1	0	1																			1	0	1						2	1	3				
25																									1	0	1			1	0	1				
26																			1	0	1								1	0	1					
27										0	1	1																	0	1	1					
28																					1	0	1						1	0	1					
29				1	0	1													0	1	1				1	0	1			2	1	3				
30										0	1	1													1	0	1			0	1	1				
31																					1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	3				
32																							1	0	1				1	0	1					
33													1	0	1														1	0	1					
34																					1	0	1						1	0	1					
35																					1	0	1							1	0	1				
36				0	1	1																							0	1	1					
37																					0	1	1							0	1	1				
38																					1	0	1							1	0	1				
39																							1	0	1					1	0	1				
40																					0	1	1							0	1	1				
41																							0	1	1	0	2	2		0	3	3				
42	0	1	1																											0	1	1				
43				1	0	1																								1	0	1				
44													1	0	1															1	0	1				
45				1	0	1																								1	0	1				
	2	2	4	6	2	8	1	1	2	4	3	7	3	1	4	2	0	2	6	3	9	6	3	9	8	1	9	3	3	6	0	0	0	47	23	70

TABLE VI.

Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1887.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month ...	5	0	5	7	5	12
From 1 to 3 Months...	30	21	51	4	4	8
„ 3 to 6 „ ...	21	20	41	7	2	9
„ 6 to 9 „ ...	7	6	13	2	3	5
„ 9 to 12 „ ...	6	4	10	2	2	4
„ 1 to 2 Years ...	5	3	8	8	0	8
„ 2 to 3 „ ...	0	2	2	4	2	6
„ 3 to 5 „ ...	0	1	1	1	3	4
„ 5 to 7 „ ...	0	1	1	2	1	3
„ 7 to 9 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 9 to 11 „ ...	0	0	0	2	0	2
„ 13 to 15 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 15 to 17 „ ...	0	0	0	3	0	3
„ 23 to 25 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 25 to 27 „ ...	0	0	0	2	0	2
„ 29 to 31 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total ...	74	58	132	47	23	70

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1887.

CLASS.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
	Recovered.			Removed Relieved, or otherwise.								
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
FIRST CLASS. First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission	81	56	137	41	24	65	17	25	42	19	9	28
SECOND CLASS. First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission	18	32	50	4	7	11	7	20	27	11	4	15
THIRD CLASS. Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission	53	36	89	28	21	49	19	16	35	6	4	10
FOURTH CLASS. First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission	32	53	85	1	6	7	16	26	42	11	6	17
FIFTH CLASS. Congenital	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0
TOTAL	185	180	365	74	58	132	60	90	150	47	23	70

TABLE VIII.—*Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died, during the Year 1887, and of those Remaining on 31st December 1887.*

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.			THE DEATHS.			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DECEMBER 1887.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 Years	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 15 to 20	7	10	17	6	3	9	0	0	0	5	6	11
" 20 to 25	23	20	53	6	5	11	3	4	7	21	20	41
" 25 to 30	21	19	40	10	7	17	3	1	4	41	27	68
" 30 to 35	33	18	51	12	6	18	2	2	4	49	39	88
" 35 to 40	12	28	40	5	8	13	6	1	7	55	51	106
" 40 to 45	24	18	42	10	11	21	1	1	2	51	38	89
" 45 to 50	22	24	46	8	8	16	4	3	7	50	49	99
" 50 to 55	10	13	23	7	3	10	3	1	4	38	47	85
" 55 to 60	9	10	19	3	3	6	2	0	2	31	37	68
" 60 to 65	7	8	15	1	2	3	7	3	10	24	33	57
" 65 to 70	8	6	14	3	1	4	5	3	8	16	24	40
" 70 to 75	7	2	9	0	0	0	9	1	10	13	18	31
" 75 to 80	2	3	5	2	0	2	2	3	5	3	12	15
" 80 to 85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
" 85 to 90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
" 90 to 95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total ...	185	180	365	74	58	132	47	23	70	401	405	806
Mean Age ...	41.2	40.8	41.0	39.5	39.0	39.3	54.1	50.8	53	44.7	48.1	46.4

TABLE IX.

Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1887, and of Patients Resident December 31, 1887.

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.			Patients Resident Dec. 31, 1887.		
				Recovered.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	81	96	177	35	31	66	14	9	23	275	250	525
Married	86	55	141	34	18	52	21	7	28	106	109	215
Widowed	15	29	44	5	9	14	8	7	15	20	46	66
Unknown	3	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
Total	185	180	365	74	58	132	47	23	70	401	405	806

TABLE X.

Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1887.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.											
	Admissions ¹			No. of Cases. M., 185; F., 180; T., 365.								
				As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting (where these could not be distinguished).			Total. [†]		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
MORAL: Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	2	3	5	9	20	29	0	0	0	11	23	34
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) ...	8	1	9	12	3	15	0	0	0	20	4	24
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under the above two heads) and overwork	5	1	6	9	9	18	0	0	0	14	10	24
Religious excitement	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
Love affairs	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
PHYSICAL: Intemperance in drink	0	0	0	35	14	49	0	0	0	35	14	49
Syphilis	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Self-abuse (sexual)	1	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	7
Sunstroke	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
Injury to head	2	2	4	8	4	12	0	0	0	10	6	16
Parturition and the Puerperal state ...	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Lactation	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Pregnancy	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
Chorea	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Amenorrhœa	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Puberty and Adolescence	0	0	0	23	13	36	0	0	0	23	13	36
Change of life	0	0	0	1	18	19	0	0	0	1	18	19
Old age	0	0	0	18	10	28	0	0	0	18	10	28
Privation and starvation	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cerebral disease	0	0	0	6	7	13	0	0	0	6	7	13
Epilepsy	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	14	8	6	14
Phthisis	0	0	0	3	4	7	0	0	0	3	4	7
Anæmia	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	8	8
"Fever"	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders	1	2	3	11	5	16	0	0	0	12	7	19
Previous attacks	44	42	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	42	86
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral)	59	39	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	39	98
Congenital defect ascertained	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	41	54

* With reference to the distinction between "predisposing" and "exciting" causes, it must be understood that no single cause is enumerated as both predisposing and exciting in the case of any individual patient.

† The figures in the Total column represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with others) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The excess of the aggregate of such causes over the number of patients admitted is owing to combinations of causes.

TABLE XIII.

Forms of Insanity in those Admitted—Skae's Classification.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity	1	2	3
Epileptic Insanity	8	6	14
Insanity of Adolescence	23	13	36
Climacteric Insanity	1	18	19
Senile Insanity	18	10	28
Insanity of Pregnancy	0	3	3
Puerperal Insanity	0	4	4
Insanity of Lactation	0	2	2
Hysterical Insanity	0	3	3
Insanity of Masturbation	2	0	2
General Paralysis	13	4	17
Insanity from Brain Disease	6	7	13
Traumatic Insanity	3	4	7
Syphilitic Insanity	3	0	3
Anæmic Insanity	0	8	8
Choreic Insanity	0	2	2
Phthisical Insanity	3	4	7
Insanity from Opium-taking	1	0	1
Insanity of Locomotor Ataxia	1	0	1
Myxœdematous Insanity	0	1	1
Insanity of Alcoholism	35	14	49
Post-Febrile Insanity	0	3	3
Idiopathic Insanity	16	24	40
Unknown	51	48	99
TOTAL	185	180	365

TABLE XIV.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition... ..	68	57	125
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condi- tion	104	87	191
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condi- tion	13	36	49
TOTAL	185	180	365

TABLE XV.

Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	153	141	294
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	10	19	29
"Presbyterian"	...	...	...	5	5	10
Established Church	...	...	...	6	3	9
United Presbyterian	...	...	...	2	3	5
Church of England	...	...	...	2	2	4
Free Church ...	...	...	...	0	2	2
Wesleyan Methodist	...	...	...	1	1	2
Scotch Episcopalian	...	...	...	0	1	1
Independent ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Baptist ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Unitarian ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Catholic Apostolic	...	...	...	1	0	1
Swedenborgian	...	...	...	0	1	1
Not Known ...	...	...	...	3	1	4
TOTAL ...				185	180	365

TABLE XVI.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month.

		Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January ...	...	19	17	36	9	3	12	5	2	7
February ...	...	12	18	30	6	18	24	5	2	7
March ...	...	17	13	30	6	10	16	4	4	8
April ...	...	22	11	33	9	7	16	5	2	7
May ...	...	11	21	32	9	22	31	5	2	7
June ...	...	18	17	35	17	13	30	5	0	5
July ...	...	19	12	31	8	13	21	4	2	6
August ...	...	23	21	44	12	6	18	0	2	2
September ...	...	9	14	23	24	16	40	6	2	8
October ...	...	10	11	21	11	8	19	4	1	5
November ...	...	15	14	29	8	10	18	1	1	2
December ...	...	10	11	21	15	22	37	3	3	6
TOTAL ...	...	185	180	365	134	148	282	47	23	70

TABLE XVII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

					Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	...	...	...	...	12	11	23
Have meditated Suicide	...	...	...	...	26	30	56
Total Suicidal ...					38	41	79
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>							
Mania	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Epileptic Mania	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
Melancholia	...	...	...	...	6	10	16
General Paralysis	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total ...					12	11	23
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>							
Mania	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Acute Mania	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Melancholia	...	...	...	...	19	26	45
General Paralysis	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total ...					26	30	56
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>							
Precipitation	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Cut-Throat	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Poisoning	...	...	...	...	0	4	4
Hanging ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Strangulation	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Drowning	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Starvation	...	...	...	...	1	0	1

TABLE XVIII.

Persons Recovered in 1887.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time ...	45	35	80
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	1	1	2
(c) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	1	1	2
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years ...	27	22	49
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	1	0	1
(c) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	4	1	5
Number of Persons Recovered ...	72	57	129
Number of Cases of Recovery ...	74	58	132

* Of these Persons, 16 Males and 13 Females had made one Previous Recovery; 5 Males and 8 Females two Previous Recoveries; 1 Male and 1 Female three Previous Recoveries; 1 Male four Previous Recoveries; 1 Male five Previous Recoveries; 2 Males six Previous Recoveries; and 1 Male nine Previous Recoveries.

TABLE XIX.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to Parishes in the District that were not in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the 1st January 1888.

PARISHES.	Number of Patients.
City Parish, Edinburgh ...	159
St Cuthbert's and Canongate ...	163
South Leith ...	6
North Leith ...	2
Duddingston ...	9
TOTAL ...	339

R E P O R T S

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
28th, 29th, and 30th June, and 5th July 1887.

There are at this date (28th June) 827 persons on the Registers of the Asylum. Of these 324 are private, and 503 are pauper patients. Their present position is shown in detail in the following statement:—

		Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients	Resident.....	172	138	234	264	808
	Absent on Probation	5	4	0	1	10
	Absent on Pass.....	0	0	0	4	4
		177	142	234	269	822
Voluntary Inmates.....		4	1	0	0	5
		181	143	234	269	827

The chief difference between these figures and those recorded at the date of the preceding entry (7th March) is the increase of the number of private patients resident under certificates from 293 to 310. The changes which have taken place among the certificated patients are shown at length in the following statement:

		Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions.....		27	12	35	45	119
Discharges Recovered.....		6	3	20	15	44
Discharges Unrecovered.....		4	4	6	20	34
Deaths		1	1	15	7	24

The changes among the voluntary inmates consist of the admis-

sion of 2 gentlemen and 1 lady, and the departure of 1 gentleman and 1 lady.

Of the pauper patients discharged unrecovered, 4 were transferred to other Asylums, 13 were transferred to the lunatic wards of poorhouses, 2 were removed to private dwellings as pauper lunatics, and 7 were removed by their friends, and ceased to be charges on the rates. In the case of many patients transferred to the lunatic wards of poorhouses, it is understood that their removal to the wards is only the preliminary step towards removal to a private dwelling.

The deaths are registered, as due to diseases of the brain in 12 cases, to diseases of the heart and large vessels in 3 cases, to pulmonary diseases in 6 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, and to drowning in 1 case. The case of drowning was suicidal, and it occurred in the case of a patient not suspected of any suicidal tendency.

The death rate of the past three months has been slightly above the average of recent years, but not so much as to call for remark. It is deserving of note, however, that the average death rate in recent years has been less than it was before the late reconstruction and improvement of the Asylum was undertaken. During the last 10 years the annual death rate has been an average of 85 per 1000 on the number resident, while the rate for the previous 10 years was 99 per 1000. This may fairly be accepted as evidence that the steps which have been taken to improve the condition of the patients have really had the curative influence which they were designed to have. It is probable, indeed, that the diminished death rate scarcely indicates the full benefit which has been obtained. For the fall in the rate has taken place at a time when a rise instead of a fall might have, under ordinary circumstances, been anticipated. The admissions and discharges of patients have during recent years been more frequent in proportion to the number of inmates than they were previously. That is to say, the average term of residence of the patients has been shorter,—an indication that the Asylum has been more used as a hospital for acute disease, which usually involves an increased death rate,—and the death rate has been lower instead of higher.

The character of the diseases which chiefly contribute to the mortality now as compared with former periods is also worthy of notice. In regard to one disease, that of pulmonary consumption, which is powerfully affected by hygienic conditions, there has been an appreciable difference. Comparing the last 10 years with those immediately preceding, we find consumption is considerably less frequent now than formerly; and if a comparison be made with still earlier periods, the improvement is found to be very remark-

able. The deaths from consumption of the last 10 years, an annual average of 13 per 1000, were, for example, less than half what they were in 1858-62, when they amounted to 30 per 1000.

It seems useful to place facts such as these on record at a time when the Managers of the Asylum have been expending large sums of money with the view of increasing the efficiency of the Asylum as a curative hospital. The evidence derived from the death rates is, it may be said, more directly related to the bodily than to the mental health of the patients; but it may be taken as certain, that whatever tends to improve the bodily health will not fail to be also curative in its effects on the mental condition. The great ability and care which are bestowed in this Asylum on the more strictly medical part of the treatment of the patients, have, no doubt, contributed largely towards their cure and the amelioration of their condition; but no one will recognise more fully than Dr Clouston the important influence of those structural and other improvements which the liberality of the Managers has enabled him to carry out.

On one of the days occupied by the present inspection of the Asylum, an attempt at suicide was made which would probably have been successful, had it not been for the prompt and efficient action of one of the attendants. A patient not specially suspected of suicidal tendencies, though in a condition for which he was kept under special observation, succeeded in cutting, though not completely severing, the left jugular vein. There is little doubt that a few minutes would have sufficed for the hæmorrhage to have proved fatal, had the attendant not laid the man at once on the floor, and so used his handkerchief as a compress as effectually controlled the bleeding until surgical aid was obtained. The occurrence is illustrative of the value of a certain amount of surgical aptitude in an attendant on the insane, and it is suggested that some modification of what is commonly called ambulance training might properly form a part of the education of all Asylum attendants.

No patients were found either in restraint or in seclusion at the time of the visit. The number of entries in the Register since last visit is 46. These refer to the use of the shower-bath upon one occasion for fifty seconds, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 17 persons. The number of patients who escaped, and were absent over night, is 10. The numbers at present confined to bed are 7 private patients and 20 paupers. The number of beds wet during the night is 65; the number of patients raised by the night attendants being 128. There has been no serious accident except the case of suicide already alluded to.

The numbers of pauper patients engaged in industrial occupa-

tion are 163 men and 186 women ; 6 men and 5 women refuse to work, 41 men and 48 women are unfit to work on account of their mental condition, and 25 men and 23 women are disabled by their bodily condition.

The general condition of the patients is highly satisfactory. There was great tranquillity and contentment. The clothing of all classes of patients was suitable. Abundant and well-cooked meals were served in the different parts of the Asylum during the visit, and the dietary seems both suitable and liberal.

All parts of the establishment were found in good order. The only portion which produces an unsatisfactory impression is the East House and its gardens, which are now overlooked by several tall rows of houses which have been recently built. Much has been done by the skilful raising of mounds and planting of trees to mitigate the evil, but it has become evident that this part of the Asylum can only be regarded now as affording accommodation for patients until a suitable place can be provided. In these circumstances, it must be a matter of great satisfaction to the Managers that they have in their possession the property of Craig House, which is peculiarly adapted for the purpose of a high-class Asylum. It provides a site which, it may be hoped, will not be subject to the inconvenience of being overlooked, which, though standing high, is well protected from the prevailing winds, and from which cheerful and extensive views of the surrounding country can be obtained. It is understood, with cordial approval, that the Managers have resolved to erect their new Asylum on this site as soon as possible.

The resources of the female side of the West House have been advantageously increased by the addition of six single rooms to the northern section of the hospital building. These have been admirably planned, and have been erected at comparatively little expense. The heating arrangements, the lighting, and the arrangements for securing safety, are all of the best, and the cost is stated to have been under £35 for each room.

The Books and Registers of the Asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

JOHN SIBBALD, *Commissioner in Lunacy.*

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
16th, 17th, 19th, and 20th March 1888.

The number of persons on the Registers of the Asylum on the 16th was 833. The following statement shows their position:—

		Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients	Resident.....	159	142	245	266	812
	Absent on Probation	8	6	0	0	14
	Absent on Pass.....	1	1	0	2	4
		168	149	245	268	830
Voluntary Inmates.....		2	1	0	0	3
		170	150	245	268	833

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted.....	35	23	85	106	249
Discharged Recovered.....	22	12	25	33	92
Discharged Unrecovered	13	6	31	49	99
Dead.....	8	4	19	19	50

The changes among the voluntary inmates during the same period consist of the admission of 2 gentlemen and 1 lady, and the departure of 4 gentlemen and 1 lady.

There are 236 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit, and these refer to the restraint of 5 persons and the seclusion of 39. Of the whole number of entries 103 refer to the seclusion of 1 patient.

Eleven accidents are recorded. Two of these were fatal—one being a suicide, and the other a death from injuries believed to have been inflicted by a fellow patient. Accidents like the last have been of rare occurrence in this Asylum. Indeed, for very many years no accident of the kind has had to be recorded. The other accidents included 2 cases of fracture of the neck of the femur.

The visit extended over four days, and the inquiry into the management of the Establishment and the treatment of its inmates was careful and minute. It is difficult to say which shows most ability or most success, but that which stands constantly to the front is the professional treatment and the nursing of the patients—the study of their condition and history with a view to their cure or improvement. The Hospital attitude of the whole Institution is never lost sight of, though, of course, its Hospital

character is most apparent in the special Hospital Sections, and these were never thought so attractive and satisfactory as on the occasion of this visit. Both in these Sections, and also throughout the Asylum generally, much was seen showing that the medical interest taken in pauper patients and the knowledge of their condition are quite as great as in the case of private patients, and that pauper patients who are in exceptional states—who require, for instance, one or more special attendants—have all the advantages which fall to patients in affluent circumstances. The Hospital attitude of the Asylum, to which reference is now being made, almost necessarily begets kindly feelings towards the patients on the part of the staff—kindly relations generally between the patients and the staff—and it leads, in other ways, to what influences beneficially the contentment and well-being of the inmates.

It has now been resolved to build a new Asylum for private patients of the wealthy class on the Craig House Estate. In the last Entry the desirability of taking this step was pointed out, and it is believed that the change will secure and increase the financial prosperity of the Asylum, by meeting the demand for accommodation in it of a high character.

It is suggested, as a means of further diminishing the risks from fire, that direct communication should be established between the Asylum and the Fire Brigade of the City. In such a matter the saving of a few minutes may be of great importance.

The Books and Registers were examined, and were found to be kept with accuracy and care.

ARTHUR MITCHELL,
Commissioner in Lunacy.

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS OF INTROMISSIONS

F O R T H E Y E A R 1 8 8 7.

C H A R G E.

I. Balance of last Account at 31st December 1886	.	.	.	.	£3,036	0	10
<i>Add</i> —Sum taxed off Law Agent's Account of Business, at 31st							
December 1886, per Auditor's Report	.	.	.	.	0	5	10
					£3,036	6	8
II. Arrears of Board given up in last Account	.	.	.	.	406	13	2
III. Patients' Boards, per Board-books—							
		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>			
Quarter ending 31st March 1887		£4,931	16 8	£4,670	8 6		
Do. do. 30th June	„	5,080	7 4	4,697	13 2		
Do. do. 30th Sept.	„	5,086	4 2	4,879	9 6		
Do. do. 31st Dec.	„	4,897	2 11	5,100	11 11		
		£19,995	11 1	£19,348	3 1		
				19,995	11 1		
				£39,343	14 2		
<i>Add</i> —Received from City Parish amount recovered							
by them from other Parishes liable for a higher							
rate of Board, as formerly 0 10 8							
				£39,334	4 10		
<i>Deduct</i> —(1.) Sum paid to Charity Committee in terms							
of Minute of Managers of date 24th							
February 1887 . . . £200 0 0							
(2.) Repayments of Board received							
for Patients who left the							
Asylum during 1886 . 52 5 1							
				252	5 1		
					39,091	19 9	
IV. Accounts due by Patients for Clothes and extraordinary furnish-							
ings of various kinds supplied through the House Steward and							
Matron at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the							
recipients—							
		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>			
Quarter ending 31st March 1887		£395	1 2	£431	6 6		
Do. do. 30th June	„	308	14 3	265	18 0		
Do. do. 30th Sept.	„	297	16 0	343	7 7		
Do. do. 31st Dec.	„	340	4 9	316	7 7		
		£1,341	16 2	£1,356	19 8		
				1,341	16 2		
				2,698	15 10		
Carry forward,					£45,233	15 5	

	Brought forward,	£45,233	15	5
V. Price of Crop, Pigs, and Sundries disposed of—				
1. Received for Pigs	£433	4	1	
2. Received for Wheat, &c.	57	15	0	
3. Received for Rags and Sundries	86	8	2	
				577 7 3
VI. Rents of Grass Parks, &c., Season 1887				226 7 6
VII. Judicial Expenses recovered from the Parishes of City and St. Cuthberts in the actions at the instance of the Asylum against them for payment of Board				358 16 3
VIII. Claim under Fire Policy of Assurance in respect of damage by fire at West House				2 0 9
IX. Interest on Bank Account received during 1887				12 17 3
	Amount of the Charge .	£46,411	4	5

DISCHARGE.

	East House.			West House.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Expense of Provisions	4,947	13	10	7,817	5	8	12,764	19	6
II. Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	189	1	9	1,531	16	7	1,720	18	4
III. Do. Fuel	308	4	9	746	8	9	1,054	13	6
IV. Do. Lighting	197	19	4	387	8	7	585	7	11
V. Do. Water and Washing materials	192	11	2	445	2	0	637	13	2
VI. Do. Medicines and Surgical Instruments, Disinfectants, &c.	129	18	7	251	16	7	381	15	2
VII. Do. Books and Stationery	113	17	1	181	17	4	295	14	5
VIII. Do. Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .	...	...	...	203	18	4	203	18	4
IX. Do. Sundry Furnishings	595	6	8	3,128	17	9	3,724	4	5
X. Do. Garden and Grounds	275	0	9	440	1	4	715	2	1
XI. Public and Parochial Burdens	299	1	11	282	17	7	581	19	6
XII. Interest on Loans paid . . . . .	...	...	...	1,484	3	0	1,484	3	0
XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend	852	14	8	395	12	6	1,248	7	2
XIV. Insurance Premiums	27	6	2	44	1	10	71	8	0
XV. Salaries and Wages	3,280	2	8	5,343	18	9	8,624	1	5
XVI. Miscellaneous Payments	424	7	1	232	19	8	657	6	9
XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Patients and charged against them	2,044	18	10	526	12	2	2,571	11	0
Ordinary Expenditure	13,878	5	3	23,444	18	5	37,323	3	8
XVIII. Arrears of Board and Extras at 31st December 1887							654	18	11
XIX. Balance of Account at 31st December 1887							8,433	1	10
	Amount of Discharge equal to Charge .						£46,411	4	5

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of the EAST HOUSE,
including CRAIG HOUSE and MYRESIDE COTTAGE.

Year to 31st December 1887.

RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£15,038	6	3
Less sum transferred to Charity Committee, as on Page 49 .	200	0	0
	<hr/>		
	14,838	6	3
2. Extra Accounts	2,145	14	3
3. Produce and Sundries sold	* 221	19	5
4. Rents of Grass Parks	226	7	6
5. Proportion of taxed expenses recovered from City and St. Cuthberts' Parishes	138	1	9
6. Periodical Interest received on Bank Account	12	17	3
7. Interest at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on Debt due by West House	530	8	5
	<hr/>		
	£18,113	14	10

* *Note.*—The allocation of this sum has been made on the same principle as that adopted in regard to “Garden and Grounds,” viz., according to the Gross Boards received for both houses.

PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£13,878	5	3
2. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by patients, for East House	455	1	7
3. Do. of Patients' labour in keeping the grounds, in terms of Report by Mr Haldane, C.A.	115	7	10
	<hr/>		
	14,448	14	8
Total Surplus Receipts of East House for 1887	<hr/>		
	£3,665	0	2

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of the WEST HOUSE.

Year to 31st December 1887.

RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£24,253 13 6
2. Extra Accounts	553 1 7
3. Produce and Sundries sold	355 7 10
4. Proportion of taxed expenses recovered from City and St. Cuthberts' Parishes	£220 14 6
<i>Add</i> —Sum taxed off Agent's Account of Business for 1886	0 5 10
	<hr/>
	221 0 4
5. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by patients, for East House, as before (see East House Payments 2 and 3)	570 9 5
6. Loss by fire recovered from Insurance Company	2 0 9
	<hr/>
	£25,955 13 5

PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£23,444 18 5
2. Interest at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on Debt due to East House, as before	530 8 5
3. Third instalment to Sinking Fund	£2,701 15 1
<i>Less</i> —Interest on £39,000 included in	
No. 1 hereof	£1,484 5 6
Interest on Debt to East House, as	
per No. 2 do,	530 8 5
	<hr/>
	2,014 13 11
	<hr/>
	687 1 2
	<hr/>
	24,662 8 0
	<hr/>
Total Surplus Receipts of West House for 1887	£1,293 5 5

ESTIMATED PROFIT ON PRIVATE PATIENTS in EAST and WEST HOUSES.

1. EAST HOUSE—	
Amount, as per last Account	£9,295 5 0
Surplus Receipts for 1887, as before	3,665 0 2
	<hr/>
	£12,960 5 2
2. WEST HOUSE—	
Amount, as per last Account, pertaining to Intermediate Patients	£130 0 0
Surplus Receipts on Intermediate Patients for 1887	409 13 9
	<hr/>
	539 13 9
	<hr/>
	£13,499 18 11

TABULAR VIEW of the Cost per Head per Annum of the undernoted items allocated upon Patients, of whom 124 represent the Daily Average of the East House, and 679 the Daily Average of the West House—the latter consisting of 138 Intermediates and 541 Paupers.

For Year 1887.

	East House.	West House.
1. Provisions (including share of Attendants' Provisions, but exclusive of value of Vegetables supplied from Garden held to be covered by cost of Garden, No. 10.)	£39 18 0	£11 10 3*
2. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	1 10 6	2 5 1½
3. Fuel	2 9 6¼	1 1 11¾
4. Lighting	1 11 11	0 11 5
5. Water and Washing materials	1 11 0½	0 9 4¾
6. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	1 0 7½	0 7 5
7. Books, Stationery, &c.	0 18 4¼	0 5 4¼
8. Tobacco and Snuff	... ..	0 6 0
9. Furnishings and Repairs	4 16 0	4 12 2
10. Garden and Grounds	2 4 4¼	0 9 6¾
11. Public and Parochial Burdens	2 8 2½	0 8 3¾
12. Feu-Duties and Stipend	6 17 6¼	0 11 7¾
13. Insurance Premiums	0 4 4¾	0 1 1¾
14. Salaries and Wages	26 9 0½	7 17 5
15. Miscellaneous Payments	3 8 5¼	0 6 9¼
16. Value of labour performed by tradesmen and patients for East House	4 12 0	... ..
17. Instalment to Sinking Fund, as sanctioned by Court	... ..	3 19 7
	99 19 11¾	35 3 6½
<i>Deduct</i> —Share of Produce sold, Rents of Grass Parks, and value of labour performed by patients for East House	3 12 3	1 7 3
Average cost per head of maintenance for 1887	£96 7 8	£33 16 3½

* Exclusive of Stimulants chargeable against individual patients, or £11 18s. 10d., including Stimulants, as in former years.

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the Year ending 31st December 1886 was	971
Do. ending 31st December 1887	972
Increase in 1887	1

The Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st December 1886 was	£13 11 6
Do. ending 31st December 1887	13 2 9
Decrease in 1887	£0 8 9

CONTRAST of ORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year 1887
with the previous Year.

1886.			RECEIPTS.	1887.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
38,771	15	2	I. Boards	39,091	19	9
2,583	3	1	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients	2,698	15	10
			III. Produce and Sundries sold—			
391	1	0	1. Price received for Pigs	433	4	1
25	13	0	2. Do. for Oats, &c.	57	15	0
112	0	8	3. Do. for Rags and Sundries	68	8	2
243	7	7	IV. Rent of Craig House Grass Parks	226	7	6
			V. Price of Clothing supplied to Paupers leaving Institution	18	0	0
2	10	3	VI. Law Expenses recovered from Metropolitan Parishes	358	16	3
...	...		VII. Claim under Fire Policy of Assurance in respect of damage by fire at West House	2	0	9
...	...		VIII. Interest on Bank Account received during 1887	12	17	3
42,129	10	9		42,968	4	7
				42,129	10	9
			Total Increase for 1887	838	13	10

1886.			PAYMENTS.	1887.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
			I. PROVISIONS.			
1,136	8	5	Loaves	1,009	18	0
147	10	6	Rolls	130	9	10
50	5	0	Biscuits	44	10	0
			Shortbread, Currant Loaves, and Flour used for Cooking purposes	199	19	2
125	4	5	Butcher Meat	2,839	5	3
3,092	19	0	Extract of Meat	145	0	0
164	9	4	Preserved Meat	223	2	0
232	6	9	Fish	225	7	0
285	12	2	Game and Fowl	189	3	6
145	15	9	Milk and Cream	1,607	14	3
1,530	4	5	Fresh Butter	109	16	1
111	2	7	Tea	469	12	2
588	17	4	Coffee and Chicory	155	14	8
124	6	0	Cocoa	3	5	4
4	18	0	Raw Sugar	268	7	7
286	19	11	Loaf Sugar	65	7	6
80	5	11	Salt Butter	1,029	12	1
971	18	11	Lard	18	5	2
14	12	11	Rice	51	15	9
52	1	4	Cheese	407	13	2
382	16	3	Currants	21	17	7
22	17	5	Raisins	25	11	4
26	1	9	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Tapioca, etc.	56	2	0
63	9	11	Sago	6	10	0
6	5	2	Pepper	11	2	5
10	14	6	Herrings	83	18	0
62	15	0	Ham and Bacon	287	9	9
240	16	6				
9,961	15	2	Carry forward	9,686	10	8

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1886.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>		1887.		
£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
9,961	15	2		Brought forward	9,686	10	8
17	15	0	Mustard	378 lbs.	19	6	2
51	9	1	Ketchup and other Sauces	41 dozen	38	2	11
1	3	5	Treacle		2	13	0
18	12	7	Jams and Marmalade		14	14	9
31	6	11	Fruit and Sundries		48	11	11
279	3	4	Oatmeal	234 bags	308	17	4
96	3	9	Barley	67½ cwt.	61	4	0
50	15	0	Pease	111 „	48	15	6
763	17	1	Eggs	14,408 doz.	786	9	2
25	13	3	Salt	178 cwt.	21	17	6
576	4	5	Potatoes	3,229 „	620	18	4
25	14	9	Carrots	30 bags	14	13	6
32	1	6	Apples and Oranges		49	8	10
392	5	0	Beer	21,172 gals.	415	14	6
95	8	0	Porter	39 barrels	103	7	0
71	6	6	Ale	23 „	59	5	0
101	7	10	Potash, Lemonade, &c.	2,423 doz.	127	18	8
256	13	11	Wine	415 gals.	285	5	0
108	5	9	Whisky	184 „	149	14	5
48	19	2	Brandy	17 „	22	8	2
16	0	3	Gin	17 „	11	19	9
3	0	0	Champagne		7	12	6
11	4	3	Vinegar	156½ gals.	12	12	9
145	13	3	Sundries (being petty disbursements by House Steward and Matron)		138	16	4
13,182	19	2	<i>Deduct</i> —Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale included in the above expenditure chargeable to individual patients, and carried to Branch XVII.		13,056	17	7
...	...	...			291	18	1
...	...	...			12,764	19	6
			II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.				
118	15	8	Winsey	2,698½ yards	109	0	1½
80	3	0	Flannel	731 „	34	10	3
97	14	6½	Cotton	8,274 „	141	2	5
6	8	2½	Muslin	187 „	5	9	9
26	18	0	Shawls	148 dozen	38	8	0
57	14	8	Dowlas	1,584½ yards	49	7	10
89	6	7	Corduroy	1,398½ „	38	13	1
34	9	5½	Shirting	1,163 „	33	8	9
174	7	7	Tweeds	1,722 „	188	6	6½
65	18	6	Worsted	42½ spl.	55	0	2
30	7	10	Socks	379 pairs	19	9	2
51	17	2	Plaiding	1,144½ yards	72	0	10
113	7	5	Blankets	241 pair	106	1	8
205	17	8	Sheeting	3,475¼ yards	184	14	11
6	17	0	Quilts	4 dozen	13	10	6
23	8	7	Bed Tick	567 yards	19	14	4
47	14	0	Linen	782 „	32	11	10½
18	7	11	Towelling	1,007½ „	29	4	7
22	18	2½	Canvas	1,246¼ „	32	16	1½
26	5	2½	Table Damask	36 „	5	18	6
7	16	3	Bed Covers	27 „	8	6	4
1,306	13	5½		Carry forward	1,216	15	9

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1886.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1887.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1,306 13 5½	Brought forward	1,216 15 9
8 2 8	Toileting 223 yards	9 5 10
4 4 0	Toilet Covers 8¼ dozen	7 17 9
8 7 6	Handkerchiefs and Table Napkins . 26 „	13 19 6
5 8 0	Glass Cloths 8½ „	2 13 0
...	Curled Hair	5 14 9
7 7 0	Stays 8 dozen	9 11 11
8 17 11	Straw Bonnets and Ribbons . 39 „	10 6 2½
195 11 10	Boots, Shoes, Clogs, and Slippers . 880 pairs	135 2 1½
110 13 6	Leather for Shoes and Sundries . 1,280 lbs.	100 7 4
18 18 0	Waterproof Sheeting	29 1 4
...	Cost of making suits for Male Patients ...	38 7 6
112 6 8	Thread, Buttons, Needles, Trimmings, &c. .	126 17 8
3 2 1	Table Cloths and Covers	12 10 9
14 11 4	Covers for Carpets, etc. . . . .	...
1 0 0	Shroud Cloth 120 yards	1 7 11
17 4 5½	Window Blinds . . . . .	...
1,822 8 5		1,720 19 4
III. FUEL.		
1,103 15 6	Coal 2,008 tons	1,054 13 6
IV. LIGHTING.		
610 9 3	Gas 3,422,500 feet	583 1 3
2 18 11	Candles 8 stone	2 6 8
613 8 2		585 7 11
V. WASHING MATERIALS.		
256 9 6	Water 16,449,000 gals.	290 3 10
320 3 4	Soap 286 cwt.	300 0 8
32 8 2	Soda 197 „	36 11 6
12 0 4	Starch 8 „	10 17 2
621 1 4		637 13 2
VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL EXPENSES.		
367 15 11	Drugs, etc.	322 13 11
64 12 1	Disinfectants	27 19 0
14 15 10	Surgical Instruments	18 10 3
15 0 0	Medical Fees	12 12 0
462 3 10		381 15 2
VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.		
47 1 8	Books	45 12 11
108 13 4	Stationery	107 0 11
11 19 9	Bookbinding, &c.	7 16 6
147 7 7	Newspapers, Periodicals, and Amusements .	135 4 1
315 2 4		295 14 5

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1886.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1887.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
281 11 8	VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF.	274 11 9
	<i>Deduct</i> —Tobacco and Snuff included in the above chargeable to individual patients, and carried to Branch XVII.	70 13 5
		203 18 4
	IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS.	
243 7 8	Ironmongery	291 0 3
174 2 8	Furniture	44 10 0
332 10 5	Crockery and Crystal	339 12 4
348 1 0	Carpets, Matting, &c.	222 16 3
72 17 7	Brushes and Door Mats, etc.	56 7 9
60 1 2	Cutlery, Combs, &c.	82 7 0
21 9 8	Glass	36 3 4
330 6 4	Oils and Varnish	316 9 10
30 1 0	Corks	27 15 0
30 10 5	Metal Castings	29 18 8
131 16 9	Wood for Repairs	128 1 4
561 19 10	Painter Work	523 5 2
350 6 9	Plumber do.	578 5 10
34 3 4	Tinplate, Wire, &c.	46 10 11
17 1 9	Sacks, Rope, and Twine	20 4 9
91 11 3	Tiles, Bricks, and Lime	103 16 10
37 1 1	Baskets, Barrels, &c.	37 8 5
22 9 3	Indiarubber and Waterproof Goods	31 6 2
23 16 6	Bell-hanging	16 13 0
115 7 1	Engineering	36 12 3
7 13 1	Boiler-making . . . . .	... ..
3 16 0	Curled Hair	5 0 0
...	Coach Builder . . . . .	... ..
0 14 0	Encaustic Tiles, &c. . . . .	... ..
25 0 0	Piano	80 0 0
...	Rebuilding Boundary Walls	121 8 5
583 19 6	Sundries disbursed by House Steward	548 10 11
3,650 4 1		3,724 4 5
	X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.	
281 14 0	Plants, Seeds, &c.	314 10 4
7 8 2	Manure	19 13 3
36 3 6	Pigs' and Horses' Meat	41 17 7
12 16 10	Garden Implements, and Repairs to Do.	18 0 6
158 2 6	Straw	178 3 7
8 16 0	Shoeing Horses and Pony	11 5 6
2 16 8	Repairing Harness, etc.	4 3 10
17 5 8	Road Metal and Gravel	22 4 10
...	Wire, &c.	28 17 2
31 0 10	Seed Potatoes, Wheat and Oats	34 9 7
21 14 1	Sundries disbursed by House Steward	41 15 11
577 18 3		715 2 1

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1886.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1887.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
			XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS.			
12	8	10	County Rates	12	0	10
169	8	3	Property and Income Tax	199	8	11
0	4	4	Land Tax	0	4	4
34	6	3	House Duty	32	16	3
195	4	8	Burgh Rates	190	3	4
126	2	9	Poor and School Rates	133	13	1
1	10	0	Road Assessment	1	7	9
3	0	0	Assessed Taxes	3	0	0
12	7	6	Public Water Rate	9	5	0
554	12	7		581	19	6
1,473	13	2	XII. INTEREST ON DEBT.	1,484	3	0
			XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND.			
1,082	14	5	Feu Duties	1,222	5	11
25	14	9	Stipend	26	1	3
1,108	9	2		1,248	7	2
66	2	0	XIV. INSURANCE.	71	8	0
			XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.			
1,200	0	0	Physician-Superintendent	1,200	0	0
399	5	0	Three Assistant Physicians	400	13	6
180	0	0	Chaplain	180	0	0
225	0	0	House Steward	225	0	0
105	0	0	Gardener	105	0	0
70	0	0	Storekeeper	86	5	0
650	0	0	Treasurer and Clerk	650	0	0
...	...	...	Auditor (two years' salary)	140	0	0
100	0	0	Matron of East House	100	0	0
80	0	0	Do. West House	80	0	0
65	0	0	Do. Craig House	65	0	0
5,314	0	0	Attendants' Wages, including Annuities to Old Attendants	5,392	2	11
16	17	0	Annuity to Mr Leslie, Ex-House Steward (now deceased) . . . . .	...	...	...
8,405	2	0		8,624	1	5
			XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.			
13	15	3	Advertising	12	2	11
59	7	0	Cab Hires	374	15	8
3	2	6	Freight of Tea . . . . .	...	...	...
360	17	4	Law Expenses	204	6	4
146	6	7	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, &c.	179	18	6
38	0	6	Rewards to Patients, Attendants, &c.	33	1	2
2	0	0	Sundries	7	3	8
30	10	0	Travelling Expenses	55	13	6
653	19	2	<i>Deduct</i> —Cab Hires, &c., paid Scott, Croall, and Son included in the above expenditure, chargeable to individual patients, and carried to Branch XVII.	867	1	9
				209	15	0
				657	6	9

XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on behalf of individual Patients,
against whom the same are charged :—

	Quarters ending—			
	Mar. 31, 1887.	June 30, 1887.	Sept. 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charles Jenner and Co., Drapers .	33 14 8	19 11 10	55 7 8	31 7 11
John Croall and Sons, Cab-hirers .	20 14 11	27 9 6	24 6 10	19 18 0
Taylor and Turnbull, Clothiers .	120 14 3	94 3 2	75 15 11	86 17 8
Stark Brothers do. .	26 18 3	10 11 0	11 1 9	14 14 6
James Steel, Bootmaker .	42 13 9	39 19 2	35 7 5	37 1 2
O. W. Longstreeth, Draper .	22 2 9	10 2 0	15 4 1	9 15 1
Miss T. G. Nelson, do. .	20 12 5	8 16 2	12 12 6	14 1 9
John Paton, Clothier .	9 6 0	33 4 3	43 8 2	35 6 2
M'Laren Son, and Co., Drapers .	12 19 2	23 5 2	10 12 9	11 13 3
D. M'Gillewie, Shoemaker .	13 11 3	20 15 0	15 16 6	10 19 0
Mrs M. Redding, Dressmaker .	56 2 1	24 6 8	44 17 0	27 16 10
Misses Crombie, do. .	12 18 4	... ..	... ..	... ..
Miss C. Cranston, do. .	... ..	... ..	... ..	10 10 0
Sundries paid by House Steward .	121 15 2	108 4 8	132 17 3	129 6 10
Do. paid by Matrons .	24 18 5	41 6 9	35 1 9	46 10 0
	539 1 5	461 15 4	512 9 7	485 18 2

Total of above £1,999 4 6

Add—Expense of Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale chargeable to individual patients, and carried from Branch I. £291 18 1

Do. of Tobacco and Snuff, do. do. Branch VIII. 70 13 5

Do. of Cab-hires do. do. Branch XVI. 209 15 0

572 6 6

£2,571 11 0

East House, £2,044 18 10

West House, 526 12 2

£2,571 11 0

XVIII. LOANS paid up £5,250 0 0

LOANS received to replace the above £5,250 0 0

XIX. ARREARS at 31st December 1887 £654 18 11

CONTRAST of TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the
Year 1887 with the previous Year.

1886.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1887.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
114,739 lbs.	Butcher Meat . . .	112,332 lbs.	...	2,407 lbs.
11,566 ,,	Preserved Meat . . .	11,102 ,,	...	464 ,,
19,776 ,,	Oxheads . . .	19,584 ,,	...	192 ,,
6,282 ,,	Ham . . .	7,621 ,,	1,451 lbs.	...
2,680 doz.	Biscuits . . .	2,671 doz.	...	9 doz.
80,812 loaves	Loaves . . .	80,792 loaves	...	20 loaves
91,746 rolls	Rolls . . .	93,955 rolls	...	2,209 rolls
55,370 lbs.	Oatmeal . . .	44,185 lbs.	...	11,185 lbs.
10,668 ,,	Flour . . .	10,124 ,,	...	544 ,,
16,584 ,,	Barley . . .	16,925 ,,	341 lbs.	...
12,423 ,,	Pease . . .	13,283 ,,	860 ,,	...
5,976 ,,	Whole Rice . . .	5,250 ,,	...	726 lbs.
4,782 ,,	Tea . . .	5,118 ,,	336 lbs.	...
3,840 ,,	Coffee . . .	3,957 ,,	117 ,,	...
35,055 ,,	Raw Sugar . . .	36,736 ,,	1,681 ,,	...
6,799 ,,	Loaf Sugar . . .	6,131 ,,	...	668 lbs.
1,505 ,,	Fresh Butter . . .	1,501 ,,	...	4 ,,
20,164 ,,	Salt Butter . . .	20,497 ,,	333 lbs.	...
27,633 gals.	Sweet Milk . . .	29,526 gals.	1,893 gals.	...
13,114 ,,	Skimmed Milk . . .	13,134 ,,	20 ,,	...
15,086 lbs.	Cheese . . .	20,316 lbs.	4,230 lbs.	...
14,198 doz.	Eggs . . .	15,481 doz.	283 doz.	...
21,280 lbs.	Salt . . .	22,176 lbs.	896 lbs.	...
1,460 ,,	Currants . . .	1,600 ,,	140 ,,	...
924 ,,	Starch . . .	875 ,,	...	49 lbs.
14,857 ,,	Soda . . .	19,024 ,,	4,167 lbs.	...
42,408 ,,	Soap (yellow and soft) . . .	43,146 ,,	1,098 ,,	...
19,112 gals.	Beer . . .	19,494 gals.	382 gals.	...
810 bolls	Potatoes . . .	820 bolls	10 bolls	...

CONTRAST of VALUE of STOCK on hand in Store at 31st December
1887 with the previous Year.

1886.		1887.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.	Provisions—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
889 5 6	Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock)	944 10 6	55 5 0	...
736 7 11	House Furnishings . . .	761 13 10	25 5 11	...
294 1 5	Male Clothing . . .	182 16 0	...	111 5 5
223 1 9	Female do. . .	185 13 4	...	37 8 5
247 1 5	Ironmongery and Tin Goods . . .	216 12 2	...	30 9 3
130 0 0	Amount for Pigs . . .	140 0 0	10 0 0	...
100 0 0	Oats, Barley, Wheat and Straw	105 0 0	5 0 0	...
<u>2,619 18 0</u>	Total for 1887 . . .	<u>2,536 5 10</u>	<u>95 10 11</u>	<u>179 3 1</u>
	Total for 1886 . . .	<u>2,619 18 0</u>		<u>95 10 11</u>
	Decrease . . .	<u>83 12 2</u>		<u>83 12 2</u>

STATE OF DEBT due by the WEST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1887.

Charity Committee	£2,400	0	0
Do.	6,450	0	0
Do.	400	0	0
Sir George Udny Yule's Family	1,000	0	0
Miss Mary Margaret Yule	1,000	0	0
Do.	500	0	0
Thomas Meadley's Curator Bonis	1,000	0	0
Mr and Mrs Sym's Trustees	750	0	0
Rev. Walter Wood's Trustees	1,100	0	0
David Mackinlay's Trustees	500	0	0
John Strachan, Esq.	500	0	0
Miss E. R. Carmichael's Executors	600	0	0
Colonel Peter Christie's Trustees	700	0	0
Do. Do.	1,000	0	0
James G. Bell's Curator Bonis	500	0	0
W. J. Scott's Trustees	1,400	0	0
Do.	1,350	0	0
Do.	900	0	0
Do.	2,500	0	0
Do.	600	0	0
Surgeons' Widows' Fund of Edinburgh	2,000	0	0
Do. Do.	2,000	0	0
General David Simpson	1,000	0	0
Colonel R. A. Yule's Executors	2,000	0	0
Mrs L. Barry's Trustees	1,000	0	0
Do.	900	0	0
Andrew Snody's Trustees	1,000	0	0
Mr and Mrs Imlach's Marriage Contract Trustees	750	0	0
John Brown Douglas's Trustees	1,500	0	0
Mrs M. H. Simpson's Trustees	700	0	0
Mr and Mrs R. Steven's Marriage Contract Trustees	1,000	0	0
	<u>£39,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Add</i> —Amount at credit of Profit Account at close of 1887, as on			
page 52	£13,499	18	11
<i>Deduct</i> —1. Balance on the foregoing Account, as on			
page 50	8,433	1	10
2. Arrears of Board at close of 1887,			
as on page 50	654	18	11
	<u>£9,088</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>
<i>Less</i> —Arrears of Board at 31st December			
1884, when the Sinking Fund came			
into operation	278	10	10
		<u>8,809</u>	<u>9 11</u>
Amount of Loan by East House to West House, at 31st			
December 1887		<u>4,690</u>	<u>9 0</u>
		<u>£43,690</u>	<u>9 0</u>

STATE showing the Operation of the SINKING FUND during 1887, and contrasting the amount of the Actual Debt at the close of that Year with the Debt as estimated by Mr James Martin, C.A., in his "Report on the creation of a Sinking Fund."

Estimated Debt.		Actual Debt.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
45,019 10 3	Amount of Debt at 31st December 1886	45,261 1 10
1,800 15 7	<i>Add</i> —(1.) One Year's Interest to 31st December 1887	1,719 1 3
	(2.) Interest due to East House for Years 1885 and 1886	295 12 8
46,820 5 10		47,275 15 9
	<i>Deduct</i> —(1.) Net Surplus Income of West House, as on page 52 £1,293 5 5	
	<i>Less</i> —Proportion thereof effeiring to Intermediate Patients 409 13 9	
		883 11 8
2,701 15 1	(2.) Third Instalment to Sinking Fund	46,392 4 1
		2,701 15 1
44,118 10 9	Amount of Debt at close of Year 1887, as on page 61	43,690 9 0

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS OF THE CHARITY COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1887.

CHARGE.

I. Balance of last Account, rendered 31st December 1886	£63 0 3
II. One year's Interest of £9,250 (including Interest on Balance in Treasurer's hands), less tax	355 11 2
III. Donations received from the following—	
Geo. Seton, Esq., St Bennets	£0 5 0
Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, in terms of Minute of Managers dated 24th February 1887	200 0 0
Sir John Don Wauchope, Bart.	0 10 0
	<hr/> 200 15 0
IV. Balance due to Treasurer at 31st December 1887	62 15 0
Amount of the Charge	<hr/> <hr/> £682 1 5

DISCHARGE.

I. Sum paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane to supplement Patients' Boards during the year	£682 1 5
Amount of Discharge equal to Charge	<hr/> <hr/> £682 1 5

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1887.

Amount held in Loan by Managers of Asylum	£9,250 0 0
Deduct Balance due to Treasurer, as above	62 15 0
	<hr/> <hr/> £9,187 5 0

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

During the Year ending 31st December 1887.

The Work is estimated by charging Journeymen's Wages only.

I. TAILORS.

Making	28 jackets, at 3s. 6d.	. . . . .	£4 18 0	
,,	33 vests, at 1s. 6d.	. . . . .	2 9 6	
,,	272 pairs corduroy trousers, at 1s. 6d.	. . . . .	20 8 0	
,,	10 pair tweed do. at 3s. 6d.	. . . . .	1 15 0	
,,	546 flannels, at 1s.	. . . . .	27 6 0	
,,	550 pairs drawers, at 1s.	. . . . .	27 10 0	
,,	347 bonnets, at 5d.	. . . . .	7 4 7	
,,	174 stocks, at 5d.	. . . . .	3 12 6	
,,	1 tweed coat, at 8s.	. . . . .	0 8 0	
,,	1 sail cloth jacket, at 5s.	. . . . .	0 5 0	
Repairs (including carpets making)	. . . . .		134 19 6	
			<hr/>	£230 16 1

II. SHOEMAKERS.

Making	126 pairs men's boots, at 5s. 6d.	. . . . .	£34 13 0	
,,	130 ,, women's shoes, at 3s.	. . . . .	19 10 0	
,,	4 ,, locked boots, at 3s. 6d.	. . . . .	0 14 0	
,,	162 ,, braces at 4d.	. . . . .	2 14 0	
,,	60 key belts, at 3d.	. . . . .	0 15 0	
Repairing men and women's boots and shoes	. . . . .		78 10 6	
			<hr/>	136 16 6

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department	. . . . .	£152 16 3	
Do. do. for Eastern Department	. . . . .	37 3 1	
Do. do. for workshops and garden	. . . . .	38 17 6	
		<hr/>	228 16 10
Carry forward			<hr/> £596 9 5

Brought forward £596 9 5

IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Amount of general upholstery work and repairs for Western Department	£80 12 0	
Do. do. for Eastern Department	31 3 0	
	<hr/>	111 15 0

V. PRINTERS.

Amount of printer work for East and West Departments,	131 12 0
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VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department	£152 17 0	
Do. do. for Eastern Department	31 12 6	
Tin goods made for store	23 10 6	
	<hr/>	208 0 0

VII. CARPENTERS.

Amount of general cabinet and joiner work, repairs to fabric and furniture, &c., for Western Department	£276 0 2	
Do. do. for workshops and garden implements	14 14 2	
Do. do. for Eastern Department	67 3 6	
Do. do. for miscellaneous buildings	5 7 10	
Amount for Coffins	2 13 0	
	<hr/>	365 18 8

VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department	£83 0 6	
Do. do. in Eastern Department	68 0 4	
	<hr/>	151 0 10
		<hr/>
		£1,564 15 11

JAMES C. GRAY, *House Steward.*

Articles Made by Females in Western Department.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
561 Gingham, print, and wincey dresses at 3s 0d	84	3	0	Brought forward,	187	9	8
31 Linen check dresses 2s 6d	3	17	6	186 Pairs blankets hemd. and marked . at 0s 4d	3	2	0
40 Stuff dresses . . . 5s 6d	11	0	0	42 Bed covers do. do. 0s 3d	0	10	6
14 Muslin dresses . . . 3s 0d	2	2	0	346 Pairs stockgs. knit. . . 0s 9d	12	19	6
788 Cotton chemises . . . 0s 4d	13	2	8	270 Pairs socks do. . . 0s 6d	6	15	0
55 Do. do. fine 0s 6d	1	7	6	274 Pairs stockings refooted . . . 0s 6d	6	17	0
408 Bed-gowns . . . 0s 4d	6	16	0	158 Pairs socks do. . . 0s 4d	2	12	8
14 Long bed-gowns . . . 0s 10d	0	11	8	13 Set window curtains 1s 0d	0	13	0
298 Flannel chemises . . . 0s 3d	3	14	6	9 Window vallances . . . 1s 0d	0	9	0
42 Caps . . . 0s 3d	0	10	6	1 Piano cover . . . 1s 0d	0	1	0
14 Woollen caps . . . 0s 2d	0	2	4	105 Pillow cases . . . 0s 1d	0	8	9
254 Bonnets and hats trimmed . . . 0s 8d	8	9	4	121 Window blinds . . . 0s 3d	1	10	3
452 Plaidg. petticoats . . . 0s 3d	5	13	0	8 Couch covers . . . 1s 0d	0	8	0
227 Coloured do. . . 0s 3d	2	16	9	6 Leather cushions . . . 0s 3d	0	1	6
32 Flannel do. . . 0s 5d	0	13	4	6 Easy-chair covers . . . 0s 6d	0	3	0
44 Pairs drawers . . . 0s 3d	0	11	0	100 Mattresses . . . 1s 0d	5	0	0
30 Slip bodices . . . 0s 3d	0	7	6	95 Palliasses . . . 1s 0d	4	15	0
413 Striped shirts . . . 0s 8d	13	15	4	124 Straw bags . . . 0s 6d	3	2	0
19 Night do. . . 0s 10d	0	15	10	41 Chair covers . . . 0s 3d	0	10	3
324 Men's flan. jackets 0s 6d	8	2	0	2 Side-board covers . . . 1s 0d	0	2	0
36 Men's do. drawers 0s 6d	0	18	0	107 Pairs shoes bound . . . 0s 2d	0	17	10
1000 Linen sheets . . . 0s 1d	4	3	4	123 Store and Tea bags . . . 0s 0½d	0	5	1
141 Cotton do. . . 0s 1d	0	11	9	33 Shrouds made . . . 0s 4d	0	11	0
927 Pillow slips . . . 0s 1d	3	17	3	46 Pudding cloths . . . 0s 1½d	0	5	9
42 Bolster do. . . 0s 1d½	0	5	3	66 Muslin screens . . . 0s 1½d	0	8	3
156 Roller towels . . . 0s 0½d	0	6	6	54 Collarettes . . . 0s 4d	0	18	0
386 Hand do. . . 0s 0½d	0	16	1	128 Table covers . . . 0s 1d	0	10	8
201 Men's dowlas aprons 0s 5d	4	3	9	14 Knee cushions . . . 0s 3d	0	3	6
60 Women's do. do. 0s 4d	1	0	0	14 Under flannels knit. . . 0s 10d	0	11	8
253 Check aprons . . . 0s 1d	1	1	1	250 Dusters . . . 0s 0¼d	0	5	2
57 Print do. . . 0s 1½d	0	7	1	488 Shirts, shawls, and stockings marked. . . 0s 0¼d	0	10	2
255 Pinafores . . . 0s 1d	1	1	3				
45 Table cloths . . . 0s 1d	0	3	9				
34 Counterpanes . . . 0s 1d	0	2	10				
Carry forward,	£187	9	8		£242	17	2

Articles Repaired by Females in Western Department.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
3075 White & regatta shirts at 1d	12	16	3	Brought forward	125	18	1
2894 Striped shirts . . . 1d	12	1	2	228 Dowlas aprons at 1d	0	19	0
1202 Woollen do. . . 1d	5	0	2	372 Check do. . . 0½d	0	15	6
249 Night do. . . 1d	1	0	9	344 Pinafores . . . 0½d	0	14	4
3397 Pairs woollen drawers 1d	14	3	1	118 Pairs cuffs . . . 0½d	0	4	11
2986 Flannel jackets . . . 1d	12	8	10	239 Collars . . . 0½d	0	9	11
2794 Cotton chemises . . . 1d	11	12	10	284 Pairs blankets . . . 1d	1	3	8
1094 Flannel do. . . 1d	4	11	2	189 Counterpanes . . . 1d	0	15	9
3024 Plaiding petticoats . . . 1d	12	12	0	190 Bed covers . . . 1d	0	15	10
329 Flannel do. . . 1d	1	7	5	17,622 Pairs socks . . . 0½d	36	14	3
1025 Bed-gowns . . . 1d	4	5	5	8,978 Pairs stockings . . . 0½d	18	14	1
220 Pairs cotton drawers . . . 1d	0	18	4	254 Roller towels . . . 0½d	0	10	7
697 Gowns . . . 1d	2	18	1	974 Upper petticoats . . . 1d	4	1	2
4263 Sheets . . . 1d	17	15	3	58 Slip bodices . . . 1d	0	4	10
2694 Pillow slips . . . 1d	11	4	6	304 Hand towels . . . 0½d	0	12	8
274 Table cloths . . . 1d	1	2	10				
Carry forward,	£125	18	1		£192	14	7

MRS MACDOUGALL, *Matron.*

[Articles Made by Females in Eastern Department.]

11 Shawls.	30 Worsted work.	260 Dusters.
15 Chemises.	70 Knitting.	5 Sofa covers.
12 Pairs drawers.	50 Trimming sewed.	20 Chair do.
6 Coloured petticoats.	50 Netting.	22 Table cloths.
8 Flannel do.	35 Crotchet.	10 Tray do.
55 Pairs worsted stockings.	24 Towels.	52 Table napkins.
210 Aprons.	18 Muslin window blinds.	24 Pairs blankets.
20 Pairs slippers sewed.	4 Vallances.	240 Sundries.

Articles Repaired by Females in Eastern Department.

70 Gowns.	90 Pairs cotton stockings.	470 Shirts.
6 Shawls.	1800 Pairs socks.	60 Quilts.
250 Night gowns.	310 Flannel shirts.	8 Pairs blankets.
6 Night caps.	130 Aprons.	240 Pillow slips.
260 Chemises.	12 Pocket handkerchiefs.	70 Towels.
220 Pairs drawers.	120 Slip bodices.	12 Sofa covers.
4 White petticoats.	25 Pairs stays.	16 Chair do.
40 Coloured do.	60 Collars.	25 Table cloths.
48 Flannel do.	30 Linen sleeves.	44 Toilet covers.
170 Flannel underdresses.	20 Knitting.	76 Table napkins.
3020 Pairs worsted stockings	30 Crotchet.	220 Sundries.

A. E. PETER, *Matron.*